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HISTORY OF WAR IS CLARIFIED BY GREY MEMOIRS

Intimate Details Preceding America's Taking Up Arms Revealed

RELIEVES KAISER OF FULL ODIUM OF WAR

Mr. Wilson, Said to Have Planned America's Entry in 1916

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—Enlightening many hitherto obscured pages of the history of the World War, Viscount Grey's volumes of memoirs have just been given to the public in Europe and America.

Lord Grey's chronicle of the intimate details of the diplomatic negotiations between Washington and London which preceded the entry of America into the great conflict, probably has primary interest on this side of the Atlantic, but his volumes also are rich with diplomatic history written by a man who was Britain's Foreign Minister during the early years of the war, and who was longer than any other man, the Foreign Minister of a great world power.

Viscount Grey reveals definite documentary evidence, for the first time to show President Wilson as early as 1916, was giving thought to a definite proposal to throw the United States into the war on the side of the Allies if the Central Powers rejected the proposal for a peace conference. He ventures the opinion that Germany today, in efficiency and numbers combined, is potentially the strongest country in Europe. He relieves the Kaiser and the German people of the full odium of setting the torch which started the world conflagration and thinks that in determining the guilt for bringing on the war, the armed camp condition to which Europe had been brought by the events of decades must be considered.

Militarism Blamed for War

Lord Grey doubts that the worst of the economic disaster following the war has yet been seen; he holds that militarism and armaments made the world war inevitable and he doubts that even yet nations have learned that lesson, without which, he thinks, they must perish.

It never has hitherto been definitely revealed that President Wilson as early as 1916 was thinking of throwing the weight of the United States into the conflict on the side of the Allies. Even Lord Grey in his memoirs qualifies it with the statement that the President was considering it as an alternative to a peace conference. The sequence of events, however, as they are revealed by the diplomatic history of that time, bears out Viscount Grey's recital.

In his memoirs, Lord Grey records that in February, 1916, E. M. House, President Wilson's personal representative on many unofficial diplomatic negotiations in European capitals, set down in collaboration with him a memorandum defining, as definitely as was then possible, the steps President Wilson would be prepared to take and the terms of peace which the President would use the influence of the United States to secure. House, Lord Grey writes, left a copy of the memorandum with him, while he returned to Washington, and later cabled that the text had been confirmed by the President. The text of the memorandum which Viscount Grey includes in his memoirs, dated Feb. 22, 1916, is as follows:

MEMORANDUM
(Confidential)

Colonel House told me that President Wilson was ready, on hearing from France and England that the moment was opportune, to propose

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Mexican Consul-General

ARTURO M. ELIAS

LANDS REPORTED SAFE IN MEXICO

Consul-General in New York Says Unlawful Seizure Is Thing of Past

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—An optimistic report on conditions in Mexico was made here by Arturo M. Elias, Consul-General and financial agent in New York City for the Mexican Government, who has just returned from Mexico City. Mr. Elias said that unlawful seizures of privately-owned lands were a thing of the past, and declared that President Plutarco E. Calles' warning to the agrarians of Puebla was having the desired effect, and that, with peace prevailing throughout the Republic, conditions in Mexico were rapidly improving.

He said that the agrarian disturbances had been greatly exaggerated in the press. President Calles, he added, has a firm grip on the situation, and is determined to enforce peace and orderly government. He characterized the Mexican President as "strong, yet lenient, and working for peaceful conditions."

According to Mr. Elias, no less than 1000 rural schools have been built within the past nine months and five agricultural schools will be opened within the next five months. He declared that education in Mexico is receiving a greater impetus than ever before.

"It is particularly interesting to note the desire among adults for education," Mr. Elias said. "Our evening schools are more crowded this year than ever before. The laboring classes are sharing in this educational stimulus, which, in turn, is having a favorable effect on labor conditions this year by providing employment for 5000 persons in connection with the building of the schools.

"Our plans for road construction will furnish employment for 10,000 persons. One year ago there was practically no road construction. With the opening of the Bank of Mexico with a capital of $100,000,000, financial progress is assured. Already the amount of trade between the United States and Mexico has increased 50 per cent, and we expect very favorable results from the resuming of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Mexico."

BOOTLEGGER DENIED CITIZENSHIP PAPERS

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Sept. 30 (Special)—Stanley Frank Minnick, Boulder Canyon, found that the manufacture of liquor and naturalization do not go well together. He was denied his first citizenship papers by Judge James McNenny, in Circuit Court of his district, when the court was informed he had been arrested recently for making liquor. Because he tried to commercialize on his liquor he was further denied the right to apply for citizenship papers for five years.

Louis Nyberg's petition for naturalization papers was continued for hearing when it was revealed to the court that Nyberg had been arrested on an intoxication charge.

WELSH CLERGY STIPEND MAY BE INCREASED

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 30—The standard of the stipend of the clergy of the church of Wales will be increased to £225 annually beginning next year and gradually increasing to £[illegible] if the plans of the finance committee headed by Lord Kylsant are carried out.

When the church was disestablished six years ago, the stipend was fixed at £[illegible], but the increased cost of living compelled an increase of that figure. The income of the Welsh church from its investments now reaches £[illegible] and the laity contribute about a tenth of that amount. Plans are also being made to extend the clergy pension plan to include children and widows.

ANTI-REDS CAPTURE SWATOW

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP)—A Reuter dispatch from Swatow, China, says it is reported that the anti-Reds have captured Swatow, which lies on Hongkai Bay, about midway between Swatow and Hong Kong.

APPOINTMENT IN JAPAN

TOKYO, Sept. 30 (AP)—Baron [illegible] Hozumi has been chosen president of the Privy Council.

LABOR DECLARES COMMUNISTS ARE WRECKERS

Their Aims, It Is Said at Conference, Not Reconcilable With Democracy

By Special Cable

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30—The executive committee submitted to the Labor Party's Conference a report on Gregory Zinovieff's letter, suggesting that the evidence indicated that Mr. Zinovieff was not in Moscow at the time he was alleged to have signed the letter, and that the letter was a forgery. No comment on Ramsay MacDonald's action over the letter during the general election was made by the executive. A. Ferguson of Glasgow, a Communist, moved a reference back to the committee and attacked Mr. MacDonald and declared that the conference ought to send an apology to the Soviet Government. The conference showed no wish for a discussion on the subject and rejected Mr. Ferguson's motion by a great majority.

The renewed Communist attack on the party leaders by W. Gallacher, who described them as friends of the capitalists, drew from Mr. MacDonald an indignant protest, which the delegates loudly cheered, against the constant suggestions that the Labor Party had sacrificed the cause of the unemployed.

Referring to the taunts about the Labor leaders dining with the King, and similar allegations that actions of this kind betrayed the workers, Mr. MacDonald said it was time to face these slanders. Regarding vulgar display of wealth and riotous living, he exclaimed amid cheers that the Communist leaders in Great Britain were the least entitled to point the finger of scorn.

Anti-Communist Campaign

Mr. MacDonald's attitude at today's discussion indicated his intention to continue the prosecution of the anti-Communist campaign with great vigor.

The Labor Party Conference, following the direct and uncompromising lead of its chairman and executive declared by overwhelming votes against association with the Communists. Last year three decisions were taken. The affiliation of the Communist Party was refused, prohibition was pronounced against becoming Labor Party candidates, and, by only a narrow majority, individual Communists were excluded from membership in the party.

Communist influence was used to get placed on the agenda for this conference, motions to reverse these decisions. The executive therefore asked the conference not to waste time in debating a subject on which decisive votes were recorded last year. Despite vehement protest the delegates supported the executive by 2,954,000 votes to 321,000.

Individual Membership

On the question of individual membership, however, a difficulty had arisen because of the dual composition of the Labor Party, which consists of individual members and trade-unions which pay affiliation fees for its members in bulk. While not difficult to shut out Communists from personal membership, an attempt to dictate to trade-unions regarding the exclusion of Communist members created the danger of the unions breaking away.

At the Liverpool conference, therefore, the executive proposed, first, that individual Communists should be rigidly excluded from membership of local labor parties, and second, that an appeal should be made to trade-unions not to select Communists as delegates to the Labor Party conferences. Discussions took place on these motions.

Harry Pollitt, Communist leader, who was conspicuous at the Scarborough Trade-Union Congress, opposed the executive and declared that it was impossible to keep members of the Communist Party outside the Labor Party. Other opponents of the executive argued that co-operation was possible and denied the intention to disrupt the Labor Party.

Ramsay MacDonald, in a vigorous

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Street Celebrates Its 100th Anniversary

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 30

FORTY-SECOND Street, which was only a lane when Washington's continental troops retreated down it after the Kips Bay engagement in 1776, celebrated its one-hundredth anniversary Monday with flags and bunting flying from its hundred skyscrapers. President Coolidge pressed a button in Washington, officially opening the celebration by lighting the exposition hall in the Commodore Hotel. The last blast in digging the new Forty-Second Street subway tunnel was ceremoniously set off before the celebration began.

BRITAIN WOULD LIMIT LOCARNO DEBATE TO PACT

Latest Note Closes Door to Extraneous Questions in Security Discussions

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 30—The "kites" which Berlin has been flying to see whether the Allies would permit Germany to raise a whole set of extraneous questions during the forthcoming negotiations for the proposed security pact, met a very unfavorable wind in London, and the latest British note, which, together with the German acceptance of the invitation to the conference set for Oct. 5 at Locarno, Switzerland, was published this morning, is regarded in informed circles here as practically the closing of the door to consideration of any other subject than the Security Pact itself when the conference meets.

In the British view, Germany stands to gain enough by the security pact to make it worth while signing it on its merits. As one authority observed to the representative of The Christian Monitor, the "pact will remove the last vestige of Germany's social inferiority to which it has been condemned since the war."

Question of German Colonies

At home apprehension, nevertheless, is felt lest the German Nationalists, who are already restive about the pact negotiations, should decide that they cannot longer support Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the German Foreign Minister.

On the other hand, it is realized that it would be impossible to persuade Britain, much less France, to revise its attitude on Germany's war guilt and, therefore, the less said the sooner mended on this subject.

Similarly it is out of the question, in the British view, that any German former colonies should be returned. Nor can Germany be granted a specially favored position regarding Article XVI of the League Covenant, despite the fact that it to all intents and purposes is disarmed, whereas its neighbors still maintain large forces.

Cologne View Favored

The British view is that since Germany will be a member of the League Council, whose decision must be unanimous, it will have ample opportunity to protect its interests. On the other hand, the British fully sympathize with the German desire to obtain the evacuation of Cologne but regard this as dependent solely on Germany's carrying out of the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles concerning disarmament. This, the Monitor representative learns, is as a matter of fact progressing satisfactorily and may soon be completed.

From the British note it would appear that it is finally decided that the conference should be held at Locarno. This place has been chosen so as to be convenient for Benito Mussolini, the Italian Premier, who, however, has now decided not to attend. Italy's attitude toward the pact is still uncertain, and it is noteworthy

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"White Coal" Use Hastened in New England by Strike

Heating, Power and Lighting Envisaged From Endless Energy in Stream and Tide

Faced by an anthracite strike, warned by fuel experts that hard coal is a diminishing commodity which must sooner or later be replaced by substitutes, knowing from past experience that soft coal is not altogether satisfactory for household use, eastern and New England states are confronted today, as never before, with the problem of finding an alternative fuel and are listening to sponsors of hydroelectric power who claim that electricity is the youthful but logical successor to Old King Coal.

The situation which confronts coal consumers has developed in the following form:

1. John Hays Hammond, chairman of the President's 1923 fact-finding Coal Commission, and witness at the New England governors' conference called to deal with the present anthracite crisis, declares there is no prospect of hard coal ever being cheaper than at present, and indicates—what fuel men have long declared—that the available anthracite supply is constant or diminishing, and that New England now or later must find a substitute fuel.

2. Pennsylvania soft coal operators are launching a campaign to introduce their product into household use throughout the east, planning to send New England several million tons weekly and pointing out that the majority of the rest of the country already burns soft coal.

3. Simultaneously comes warning from the "anti-smoke campaign" of Detroit, backed by the Detroit Board of Commerce and directed against alleged property deterioration and unsanitary conditions from soft coal smoke, that even at best, bituminous coal is anything but an ideal household fuel.

As an alternative to soft coal, intended to replace anthracite in the future, sponsors of hydroelectric power are pointing to recent developments which indicate, they assert, that "white coal" may eventually supplant black coal and permit the unlimited power of stream, tide and air to replace the limited power of raw fuels which, once used, are gone for ever.

They point to three recent developments in this direction.

Negotiations are under way, according to press announcements, for a new hydroelectric power alignment in New England, embracing five states and including the New England Power Company, the Power Company of New York, power prop-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

AIR 'BUNGLING' IS CHARGED BY COL. MITCHELL

Discusses Trips of Shenandoah, PN-9, No. 1, and the Arctic Expedition

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—"Bungling" of three major aeronautical efforts—the disastrous flight of the Shenandoah, the interrupted flight of the PN-9 No. 1 to Hawaii and the unsuccessful Arctic trip of the navy-MacMillan airplanes—was charged against the navy by Col. William Mitchell, center of the aircraft controversy.

In sending the Shenandoah to the middle west, Colonel Mitchell asserted the navy not only violated the law leaving land operations to the army, but it dispatched the big dirigible on a "political" and "propaganda mission."

Notwithstanding the statements of Commander John Rodgers that nothing was left undone to insure the success of the PN-9 No. 1, Colonel Mitchell said the preparations apparently were made by "bungling amateurs." Commander Rodgers at the time Colonel Mitchell made his charge, was holding himself in readiness to appear before the committee.

Again Charges Muzzling

Airplanes built for the tropics were sent with the MacMillan expedition, Colonel Mitchell said, and the PN-9, No. 1 started for Honolulu when it was known that more than one refueling would be necessary.

Before concluding his six hours of testimony, Colonel Mitchell reiterated the charge that junior army and navy officers were "muzzled" by superiors, to prevent them from "telling the truth to investigating bodies," and asserted he had made criticism for which he faces court-martial, "not against individuals, but a military system that had practically ignored aviation and left the Nation helpless to defend itself in the air."

Uniting of Services

Colonel Mitchell declared an attempt to get obsolete vessels from the navy for a target practice brought a reply from Theodore Douglas Robinson, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, that there were "no obsolete vessels."

Discussing the Lassiter aircraft report, Colonel Mitchell said that the Secretary of the Navy repeatedly declined to accept any suggestions which would link the army and navy air services, even declining the proposal of the Secretary of War that appropriations for the two services be considered jointly.

He read the testimony given by John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, before a House Committee, in which he said that for the navy to get more money for aviation than the army was unjust. "The work of army bombing planes," he said, "has amounted to nothing this summer. The bombing group has been used to tow targets."

Regarding the aircraft tests on the battleship Washington, Colonel Mitchell said that testimony was given to the House Aircraft Committee that the ship's bombing by aircraft was ineffectual. This statement, he charged, was not in keeping with the fact, adding that these tests showed that aircraft properly used could sink any surface vessel afloat and that the only thing necessary for final proof of his statement was for tests to be conducted which would give aircraft a fair chance.

Made Rear Admiral for Act of Bravery

Captain Dismukes Promoted by Congress for "Conspicuous Work" in Action

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 30 (AP)—Capt. Douglas E. Dismukes, commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, tomorrow becomes a rear admiral. He was promoted by act of Congress for "Meritorious and conspicuous work" during the World War in action against the enemy. At the same time his name will be placed on the retired list, but he will remain in active service for approximately a month, pending the arrival of Rear Admiral [illegible], who will succeed him here.

Captain Dismukes was senior officer in Mexican waters at the time of the entry of the United States into the World War. In charge of the transport Mount Vernon he was credited with saving the ship by his efforts and coolness when it was torpedoed 150 miles off Brest. He was appointed to the Naval Academy from Kentucky in 1886.

FIFTY LECTURERS TO PREACH PROTECTION

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 30—A widespread propaganda campaign is being organized by the National Union of Manufacturers to secure a protective tariff on all imported manufactured goods except food, produced under conditions which make competition by British workers impossible.

George Terrell, president of the union, said at yesterday's meeting that the Government's apathy necessitated a direct appeal by the manufacturers to the country. Fifty lecturers are to be employed by the union to start on Oct. 1 a campaign to teach the working people the "commonsense of economics." Sir John Corcoran, the present director of army contracts in the War Office, has been engaged to direct the campaign and will take up his duties on Oct. 12.

Bankers Association's New President

OSCAR WELLS © Underwood & Underwood

Incoming Executive is President of the First National Bank, Birmingham, Ala.

Farm-to-Consumer Regime Predicted by Mr. Lowden

Bankers Told Agricultural Methods, While Improved, Must Advance Further

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 30 (Special)—Abandoning its former policy of enunciating a policy on a wide range of business and financial topics, the American Bankers Association focused attention upon two issues by limiting action in the annual resolutions to the federal reserve system and inheritance taxes.

The convention went on record in favor of rechartering federal reserve banks indeterminately or for 99 years and recommending that the question be kept entirely separate in Congress from detailed amendments to the Federal Reserve Act. It further advocated the elimination of the federal estate tax, the federal gift tax, and the state inheritance taxes on intangible personal property of nonresidents.

The services of William E. Knox of New York, retiring president, were commended and the convention chose as its new officers Oscar Wells of Birmingham, Ala., president; Melvin A. Traylor of Chicago, Ill., first vice-president, and Thomas R. Preston of Chattanooga, Tenn., second vice-president.

Solution of Farm Problem

The increase in the farmers' net income this year is not proof that the situation of the farm is righting itself, Frank O. Lowden, formerly Governor of Illinois, told the convention.

Only by organization within itself for the marketing of products and for other common ends can agriculture regain its rightful place and restore the proper balance between itself and other business activities, he asserted.

"Though farm conditions are somewhat better than they have been in recent years," Mr. Lowden said, "they by no means assure the future of the industry. The farm problem is not solved. It will be well for us if we recognize this fact."

Asserting that agriculture is sadly out of gear with the other parts of the economic structure, Mr. Lowden said that, in an era in which progress is attained only through organization, the farmer has been the last to realize the value of organization for its own sake.

Value of Organization

"In all other fields of commerce, unrestricted, free and open competition in the marketing of products has been gradually disappearing," he continued. "In all other industries there has been a growing tendency to stabilize prices, largely through the organization of a few great corporations which have taken the place of innumerable smaller independent units. In agriculture alone have the methods of marketing made no improvement, except as to the sale of those products which are now being marketed through co-operative associations."

In urging organization for farmers, Mr. Lowden said he did not mean that they should operate their farms through corporate management, but should work together for the solution of problems concerning the marketing of their products and the restoration of the proper relationship between the prices they receive for their products and the prices they pay for other commodities.

Forecasts Complete Marketing

"Co-operative farm marketing associations are no longer an experiment," he said. "Wherever co-operatives have been employed, there you will find agriculture in its best estate. The farms are better improved and are kept in a higher state of cultivation and repair. I can foresee the day when everything produced upon the farm for market will be marketed by the farmers themselves through an organization of their own creation."

Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, was elected president of the trust company division, succeeding Lucius Teter of Chicago. Mr. Sisson has served as vice-president of the division since 1924. His incumbency of the vice-presidency of the Guar-

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LONGER SCHOOL PERIOD WANTED

Education Leader on Tour to Promote Session for Moral Training

Miss Mary McSkimmon of Brookline, president of the National Education Association, started for the west today on a speaking tour in which she will work to further her campaign for a longer compulsory school period which she thinks necessary to inculcate within the child an understanding of his spiritual side and to develop his moral tendencies in a right direction.

Miss McSkimmon will conduct a meeting of the executive board of the National Education Association in Colorado Springs, Colo., on Oct. 9. The remainder of October and November she will devote to addressing educational conventions and other meetings of teachers, going as far west as the State of Washington. During March and April she will address educational groups in the south and east. She expects to be in Boston during a part of December and will spend the early part of the new year at the National Education Association headquarters in Washington, D. C.

"The end I seek is the end for which our schools were founded in the first place," Miss McSkimmon pointed out in speaking of her plans just before she boarded the train. "We must direct our efforts straight at the higher nature which we believe is inherent in the child and aid him to relate himself properly to the world about him."

"To give a longer time for this work on the part of the school is one of my chief reasons for wishing for a longer compulsory school period. The added time is needed to help the child secure his poise, to know what all these complications about him mean, and to establish his own right relations with them before he leaves the guidance and guardianship of the school. To accomplish this is America's challenge to her teachers. How we shall do it we must carefully work out. It is the big part of the work in every school room. We teachers must consecrate ourselves to this task. The intellectual life must not be neglected, but the child must be taught how to use it. Properly used he can the better define and maintain his correct attitude toward his environment."

AMERICA MEETS FRENCH POINT AS TO REVISION

Agreement Is Reported Over the Question of France's Capacity to Pay

PROPOSED ANNUITIES ARE TO BE REDUCED

American Commission Willing to Substitute $130,000,000 Annually for $150,000,000

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—The debt negotiations between the French and American missions seeking to fund the $4,000,000,000 French war debt moved rapidly today with the negotiators nearer together than they have been since the discussions began.

It was indicated that it had been agreed that a clause should be inserted in any settlement for a revision of payments, in the event that it should become evident on both sides that the French capacity to pay had been overestimated, and in addition the American commission has reduced the proposed annuities from $150,000,000 to $130,000,000. Both of these plans are considered of great importance by the French delegates.

Another proposal would delay payments in the event of the exchange market not being favorable to the transfer of cash on the date fixed, thereby giving the French Treasury a certain freedom of movement in choosing the more favorable time of transfer.

The French group, it is understood, had not accepted these figures, but a way may be found for keeping down the French annuities by extending the term of years from 62 to 67, or 70, or 75. Each of these terms of years is being examined. The term of 62 years in the English agreement was taken as a basis, because with the interest rate of 3½ per cent the entire principal would be amortized at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent a year. The French, it is understood, have been setting forth the advantages to them of a longer period, as they could thus reduce their yearly average.

Indications All Point to a Debt Agreement Within Next 24 Hours

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—The success or failure of the Anglo-French debt negotiations hinges today upon the safeguard clause without which Joseph Caillaux, French Minister of Finance, and his associates, have refused to sign any agreement for funding of the $4,000,000,000 debt to the United States. This information came direct to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor today, from the French delegation. If some method can be devised which would guarantee a re-opening of the agreement if the French financial situation reached such dire straits that it could not meet its obligations to the United States, and this guarantee can be couched in such terms that it will run the gamut of Congress without incurring charges that debt payments have been directly linked up with German reparations, the French are ready to make concessions in their offer for annual payments.

This is learned on good authority, which is also the source for the statement that the French are willing, if they get their desired safeguard clause, to throw open Government books and records to American officials at any time in the future. This procedure would be necessary only in case the emergency intended to be taken care of by the safeguard provision should arise.

Joint Meeting Postponed

The negotiations are now proceeding under a new method of subconferences between leaders of the American and French missions. The joint meeting of the two commissions scheduled for Tuesday afternoon was canceled at the last moment in favor of a conference between M. Caillaux and a few of his experts with Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the American Debt Funding Commission, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and Garrard C. Winston, Undersecretary of the Treasury, and secretary of the American Commission. It was at this conference that the question of the safeguard clause was discussed as a major factor in the negotiations, it is understood.

The same question, which now appears to loom far over interest rates and maximum annual payments as a problem for the two commissions, was discussed at noon today by a sub-committee of eight, composed of four experts on each side: Mr. Mellon and Mr. Hoover, Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, and Charles R. Crisp (D.), Representative from Georgia, speaking for the American Commission, and M. Caillaux, Lucien Lamoureux, Maurice Bokanowski, and M. Berenger, representing the French Mission. This conference followed a meeting of the full membership of the American Commission earlier in the day.

Situation Is "Hopeful"

At the conclusion of the meeting of the American commission today it was stated that the situation is "hopeful." It was admitted by members of the commission that the question of the safeguard clause is one with which both sides are wrestling. It is understood on good authority that the American commission is in favor of inserting some such provision in the agreement, in return for concessions by France in the matter of initial payments and interest. The difficulty is the avowed opposition of the "bitter enders" in Congress to

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SIXTEEN SEEK MAYORA[illegible] FILE NOMINATION PAPERS

Malcolm E. Nichols First in Line as Office Opens—Miss Frances G. Curtis Listed—Many Plan Race for School Committee and Council

Names of sixteen candidates for mayoralty nomination in Boston were filed with the board of election commissioners this morning and it is possible to take out nomination papers for 13 days from date. When the board's office opened at 9 o'clock long lines of prospective candidates were stretched out at three windows where candidates for the mayoralty, the Boston school committee and the Boston city council were to take out their blank nomination paper petitions.

Malcolm E. Nichols, formerly Collector of Internal Revenue, was the first candidate for Mayor to take out his nomination petition blanks. In their order, the others were:

Theodore A. Glynn, commissioner of the Boston Fire Department; Charles L. Burrill, Republican, member of the Governor's executive council; John H. Dunn, formerly street commissioner of Boston and commissioner of soldiers' relief; John A. Keliher, sheriff of Suffolk County; Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney of Suffolk County; William T. A. Fitzgerald, registrar of deeds of Suffolk County; Dr. Walter McGauley of Dorchester; Hammon T. Fletcher of the Hotel Bulfinch, ward 3, Boston; James T. Moriarty of the present retiring city council, a Democrat, and candidate for many organizations of labor; James T. Purcell, formerly president and a member of the retiring council; Miss Frances G. Curtis of the Boston school committee for 13 years and before that for 15 years a member of the state board of charities, a Democrat in politics which are under partisan direction; Alonzo B. Cook, state auditor; Francis A. Campbell, clerk of the Suffolk County superior civil court for many years, and M. J. Curley of 16 Warrenton Street, ward 3, who says he is a candidate for Mayor of Boston as a "National Independent" in politics. His name was not thought of as a candidate for Mayor until today when he appeared, signed the request for nomination papers. Daniel H. Coakley, Boston lawyer, filed nomination papers later in the afternoon.

Many candidates for the School Committee took out their petitions as did some 100 candidates for the City Council.

John J. Attridge, formerly member of the Boston City Council for nine years, filed the first signed petition for nominations for William T. A. Fitzgerald less than one hour after Mr. Fitzgerald had taken out the papers. The second signed petition, and it bore 116 names, was that for Mr. Glynn, popularly supposed to bear Mayor Curley's indorsement.

Today it was declared at Boston City Hall by alert politicians that Walter L. Collins, member of the City Council for three terms at least, and with the support of the Good Government Association, will enter now that John F. Fitzgerald, who was Mayor of Boston twice previously, has formally declared that he will not be a candidate.

LABOR TO FOLLOW GOMPER POLICIES

Mr. Green Likely to Be Reelected President

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 30 (Special)—The American Federation of Labor will not depart from the policies of Samuel Gompers during its annual convention beginning here Oct. 5, but will take unusually vigorous steps to enlarge those policies under the leadership of William Green who will, it is confidently predicted, be re-elected president of the federation.

According to report, there is no one who wants the presidency who could be elected, and no one who might make a strong showing against Mr. Green would accept the office at this time.

There are various phases to the development program of the federation, including research work relative to labor banks, women in industry, company unions, employee and customer ownership. There is a plan to revive and carry out the program for organization of women workers.

There is a strong desire on the part of the federation to put the whole work of trade-union organization on a more scientific basis, and plans for this will be strongly supported. The convention also will deal with the question of insurance, the executive council now considering plans whereby Labor would enter the insurance field with a $2,000,000 corporation.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Address, "Some of the Problems of Highway Operation," by G. H. Delano, Maintenance Engineer, Mass. Dept. of Public Works, Division of Highways, Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple, 7:15.

Theaters

Copley—"The Jeffersons," 8:15.
Hollis—George M. Cohan in "American Born," 8:15.
Majestic—"Rose-Marie," 8.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
New Park—"The Show-Off," 8:15.
Shubert—"The Student Prince," 8:15.

Photoplays

Fenway—"The Man Who Found Himself."
Tremont Temple—"The Iron Horse," 2:15, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Meeting of Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts, Hall B, Tremont Temple, 2.
Baseball American League, Fenway Park, Washington vs. Boston, 3:15.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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LOS ANGELES

[illegible] MEETS FRENCH POINT AS TO REVISION

(Continued from Page 1)

such a provision. The American commission has been made fully conversant with the situation of France, fiscal and economic, with its more delicate political situation as it affects the debt funding, and with it reaction to the American stand. France has said in short to the American commission:

"You wrote into the Dawes plan, upon which we are counting for a large part of our revenue during coming years, a provision which would open up the whole plan for revision if unforeseen contingencies should arise in Germany. It is only justice that you should allow us the same privilege in drawing up the debt settlement, which will, however light we can make it, weigh so heavily upon our Treasury."

Unforeseen Emergencies

This argument has disposed the majority of the American commission to listen kindly to the demand for a revision of the settlement if emergencies unforeseen now should arise. The French have let it be known that they will not ask their Government to sanction an agreement which does not include this safeguard, and members of the commission frankly state that inclusion of the safeguard clause is absolutely necessary for approval of the compact by the French Parliament.

It has become known that M. Caillaux has postponed his departure from Washington, originally scheduled for Thursday, to Friday morning. At his conference with the press last night he appeared confident and more cheerful than heretofore. The difficulty, he said, was in reconciling "the viewpoint of the man in the street in my country and the man in the street in yours."

At the present time there is still considerable divergence between the offer made by the French mission as the most which France can pay, and the demand of the American Debt Funding Commission. France, it is understood, has offered to start with an initial payment of $30,000,000, with maximum annual payments of $100,000,000. The United States is standing out for an initial payment of $35,000,000 and maximum payments of $130,000,000. This would mean a total payment of about $10,000,000,000, while the French program would call for a total of slightly over $6,000,000,000.

Concessions for the Future

The belief is that the French are more willing to make concessions in the direction of larger maximum payments for the future than they are in the matter of payments for the next few years. This is based on their hope that out of present financial difficulties will arise, if they are not too hard pressed by their creditors, a sound economic structure.

It is understood that one proposal which has been laid on the table is a suggestion for extending the time of payment above the 62 years set as a pattern for all settlements in the Anglo-American agreement. If the French can secure a concession on this point, and can gain their big objective of a safeguard provision, they are ready to come a long step toward the American demands in the matter of rate of interest payments and annual installments, it is believed.

At the time this is written, all indications point to an agreement during the next 24 hours. Members of both sides indicate that further concessions may be made. Much more has been accomplished in the small meetings of Tuesday and today between sub-committees of experts than in the joint meetings of the two commissions, and the indications are that the next joint conference will not be called until ground for agreement in all the main provisions has been reached, and the main points of divergence threshed out.

FRESHMAN PASSES DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—Charles Freshman, president of the Freshman Radio Company, announced today that the directors had suspended the quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share which was due on Sept. 15 to conserve cash. Several dividends of that amount have been paid previously.

AIR ACTIVITIES PERSIST IN RIFF

Rains, However, Likely to Render Franco-Spanish Operations Impossible

By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 30—Aerial activity in Morocco will continue, though there is likely to be a long lull in active hostilities. Few reports reach France concerning the use of airplanes. It is rumored that the Riffians cope with the air forces with some success. They are apparently well equipped with modern weapons, and are remarkable sharpshooters. It is known that they made overtures to a famous French flier before the conflict began and it is believed they have actually obtained German assistance in organizing antiaircraft forces.

On the other hand, American fliers entered the service of the Sultan.

A typical report is that French aviators executed yesterday 55 bombardments, notably on Tazarine and Boutoumer, and in the valleys of Tleta and Suiane. A squadron of hydraavions bombarded Tarsuist. At the same time aviation is multiplying its photographic reconnaissances, especially in sectors where a fresh offensive is being prepared.

Maps are being rectified by a careful study of air photographs.

It is also observed that, although the tactics of Abd-el-Krim are to fall away before the enemy, leaving him to spend his blow in space, nevertheless there are serious musterings in various directions and further advances of the Spanish and French prove difficult.

It is acknowledged that a Goliath has just been brought down at Mechkrella, and the crew are prisoners of the Riffians. But generally the records of air activities are confined to statements that Adjir or Sheshuan are bombarded.

Violent rains have begun, which will render operations impracticable. The Journal des Debats says the roads and regions of Taza and Fez are already difficult. The hostilities appear certain to be settling down for the winter.

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BOSTON

"WHITE COAL" USE HASTENED IN NEW ENGLAND BY STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1)

erties of the International Paper Company, the Mohawk-Hudson Corporation and other concerns. New England already is closely interconnected in power developments, they say, Boston now being linked by metallic wire connection as far west as Niagara, while in other parts of the country, notably California and the south, interconnection as a phase of superpower has gone still further.

Harnessing Tidal Power

Secondly, Maine has just voted its approval of the Passamaquoddy Bay project with possibility of harnessing the tremendous tidal power there and generating energy computed at between 500,000 to 700,000 horsepower, or twice that possible at Muscle Shoals.

Thirdly, unceasing developments are continuing to increase efficiency of electric power generation both from steam and stream, coupled with increasing ability to effect long distance transmission, and these developments foreshadow the time, it is said, when coal will be converted into electricity at the pit mouth and sent through overhead wires at high voltage from mine to consumer.

All the way from browning a slice of breakfast toast to spinning the factory wheel, electric power engineers see unlimited future expansion in use of hydoelectric current. Edward B. Lee, statistician of the Electric Bond & Share Company, Boston, points out that units of 40,000 kilowatts are being installed everywhere compared with 4000 in the early days, while some stations have units of 50,000 and 60,000, and one unit of 80,000 is under way. Each of these higher rated units, he adds, "is measurably more efficient than its predecessor."

Efficiency in Larger Units

Modern American turbines make the old-time 4000 kilowatt unit look like a "kettle," says William N. Patchell, president, British Institute of Mechanical Engineers. America uses five times the electricity per capita used in Great Britain, he says. America uses about 60,000,000,000 kilowatt hours annually.

"The larger the scale of production, the more efficient becomes the operation," says Arthur Pope, engineer, New England Power Company, Boston. Mr. Pope points out the significance of the stationary retail price of electric current in New England subsequent to 1914, while the prices of other commodities have been rapidly ascending.

Of heating homes by electricity, as a substitute for anthracite, Mr. Pope told a Monitor correspondent:

"Following the growth of electric cooking by means of carefully insulated stoves which utilize every bit of heat, there has been a marked growth of supplementary home heating from electric radiant heaters, connected to the same base plug. Electricity is in some respects the ideal home fuel. It is the cleanest heating medium known, and its use is not attended by the vitiation of the air either in the stove or house, nor does it require flues and ventilators.

Use in Home Heating

"Its use for home heating is likely to increase. While it is impossible to forecast the future accurately, it is likely that consumers will depend upon it more and more for spring and autumn intermediate periods, when it is easier to let the furnace go out, or remain unlighted, and to use in its place the electric heaters which can be snapped on and off in a minute. Electric use of this sort is likely to show progressive increase, with chief interest centered in southern states, where the whole winter is no severer than our spring and fall, and where electricity may therefore replace coal for domestic heating altogether."

Hopes for large scale use of electricity in homes are based largely on the knowledge that prices for current rapidly drop in proportion to amounts used. This is due to the heavy overhead involved in all electric power production. Once dynamos are set up, wires laid and connections arranged, it is just as easy to manufacture large amounts of current as small amounts. This is reflected in municipal prices. City homes pay from 7½ to 10 or 12 cents for their small daily current, used generally for a few evening hours to light the lamps.

Factories in the same city using current all day through, six days a week, pay only 1½ to 4½ cents for their units of power. If householders will use more current, engineers say, prices will drop in proportion. Perfection of electrical devices and cheapening of electrical household implements are further steps for the future which, it is held, will give hydroelectric power even better chance of rivaling anthracite and soft coal.

Investment of $6,600,000,000

The whole electric industry, it is pointed out, has tended constantly to expand into new fields. Starting strictly as a lighting business, back in 1882, it expanded into the power and heating field, practically doubled its earnings and output every five years for two decades, and now, with present investment of $6,600,000,000, has larger capital than the Nation's iron and coal industry by some $1,600,000,000 and more than three times the invested capital of the automobile industry.

With past progress of such character, and with projects like the Passamaquoddy proposal hinting at phenomenal future development, is it any wonder, say power engineers, that forecasts are made of homes heated from cellar to attic by electric radiators, and cities drawing their warmth from great central power houses, pouring no smoke into the surrounding air!

The first electric transmission line of 1892 was about 29 miles long. Mr. Pope recalls that Niagara hotels were once heated by electricity, because there was then no other more profitable market which could be reached with the local current. Such electric power "islands" are still common in country localities near minor water-power plants, where whole villages burn lights all day long, due to the cheapness of the bottled-up current. The 1892 line carried only 10,000 volts. Today 100 and 150 miles of transmission are common, and the voltage transmitted has risen as high as 220,000 in one line.

Mine to Home Envisaged

Transmission lines of 300 miles are a certainty for the future, Mr. Pope declares, but since such lines are very expensive, millions of dollars of capital are required. Once the big units are established, too, it is uneconomical to send small currents over them. The bigness needed for economy and the large figures involved have held back superpower plans which are theoretically feasible, and which will come in time.

"From now on it is a matter of increasing efficiency," says Mr. Pope. "It is a question of converting more heat to power, instead of letting it fly up the smokestack. Electric costs to consumers in New England have remained stationary because the consumption here has steadily risen as the areas in which connections were already laid have filled out with new consumers. The hydroelectric power produced by the New England Power System equals 500,000 tons of coal. If the electric current were not available, the coal would have to be brought to the city. Since a coal car holds 50 tons, hydroelectric power liberates some 10,000 freight cars for other work."

With such progress being made by hydroelectric power, electric engineers assert the time approaches when coal must meet its competition in cleanliness and comfort, if the latter is still to be used for household heat. The city housewife who prefers gas for cooking her meals at all costs over coal, is likely to turn to the electric stove in the future, as a further improvement in convenience. Though some authorities feel the time is still remote when electric energy will be brought direct from mine to home, yet the public is being educated to this proposal, and present circumstances are all pushing in this direction.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and probably Thursday; little change in temperature, fresh easterly winds.

New England: Fair tonight; Thursday partly cloudy, fresh northeast and east winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	46	Memphis	70
Atlantic City	58	Montreal	44
Boston	47	Nantucket	52
Buffalo	44	New Orleans	78
Calgary	28	New York	50
Charleston	70	Philadelphia	52
Chicago	60	Pittsburgh	54
Denver	44	Portland, Me.	44
Des Moines	68	Portland, Ore.	50
Eastport	42	San Francisco	54
Galveston	76	St. Louis	68
Hatteras	72	St. Paul	54
Helena	32	Seattle	50
Jacksonville	70	Tampa	78
Kansas City	70	Washington	56
Los Angeles	64		

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ALL FLORIDA ROUTE

ENROLLMENT RECORD IN B. U. ART COURSES

The Boston University art department has started its seventh year's work with an enrollment nearly 50 per cent larger than ever before, Miss Blanche Colman, director of the department, announces. The registration in the four year art course is growing steadily, figures show, and the special students are also in larger numbers.

Considerable interest is being shown in the art classes for children from 4 to 12 which will meet every Saturday morning at the department studios, 304 Bay State Road. This class, an innovation, completes the schedule of classes so that students from kindergarten, grammar school, high school, as well as those of college age in the regular course, and mature persons in the Saturday class for adults, are studying at the department.

ITALIAN PREFECT SUSPENDS PAPER

TURIN, Italy, Sept. 30 (AP)—The Stampa, one of the most important newspapers of Northern Italy, has been suspended by the prefect. The paper has long conducted a violent campaign against the Fascisti. Its publication of an article on the recent army maneuvers "as they would have occurred in a real war," picturing Fascist soldiers looting shops and indulging in other excesses, brought about the prefect's action.

Local Fascisti burned copies of the paper and staged a demonstration in approval of the suspension.

UNITARIAN CHURCH PRESIDENT

OTTAWA, Sept. 30 (AP)—Murray Williams of Montreal last night was elected president at the northern conference of the Unitarian Church. It was decided to hold next year's conference at Burlington, Vt. Other officers elected were: Vice-president, Rev. Dr. George D. Samson, Burlington, Vt.; secretary-treasurer, Rev. H. Sumner Mitchell, Burlington, Vt.; executive committee: Rev. W. S. Nichols, Montpelier, Vt.; N. S. Dowd, Ottawa, and Harold Stacey, Windsor, Ont.

CANADIAN MINISTER RESIGNS

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 23 (Special Correspondence)—A. B. Copp, Secretary of State for Canada, member of the MacKenzie King Cabinet, and representing Westmoreland County, New Brunswick, has tendered his resignation as Secretary of State and declined the nomination in his native country for the forthcoming general elections.

FARM-TO-CONSUMER REGIME PREDICTED BY MR. LOWDEN

(Continued from Page 1)

guaranty Trust Company of New York dates from 1917. He occupies a position of international prominence as a speaker on economic and banking subjects and as an authority on corporate advertising and publicity.

Eugene P. Gum of Oklahoma City, Okla., was elected president of the state secretaries section, succeeding William F. Augustine of Richmond, Va. Mr. Gum is secretary of the Oklahoma Bankers' Association and president of the central states conference, including 17,000 banks.

New York City was marked as in special need of thrift instruction by Edwin Bird Wilson of New York, member of the national thrift committee, who spoke before the conference. Mr. Wilson added that in some of the larger cities, notably New York, bankers have not taken the interest in national thrift week which its importance requires.

Trust for Charity Formed

Fifty-five community trusts or foundations for charitable giving are now functioning in cities throughout the country, with 21 others in process of formation, Frank J. Parsons of New York reported at a conference on community trusts. Mr. Parsons' report was made as chairman of the committee on community trusts of the association's trust company division.

Three new trusts have been formed since last April, said Mr. Parsons. Thirty-nine of those now operating have received gifts in cash under wills or through "living" trusts, the amount in seven cases being in excess of $1,000,000. Eighteen trusts are distributing income, and in 22 cities committees on distribution have been appointed.

Outstanding developments in individual trusts during the year were reported in New York, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Indianapolis and other cities where their activities indicated a substantial growth of interest in the plan of a better method of administering charitable bequests. Mr. Parsons recommended that all fiduciary institutions in the larger centers be urged to consider the formation of similar trusts in their communities.

Answers Endowment Problem

The largest and most important charitable endowment gifts, contrary to general belief, come not from wills but from sums sets aside by those still here, said Frank D. Loomis, secretary of the Chicago Community Trust.

Community trusts since their inception 11 years ago have grown at a rate approximately five times the yearly average growth of trust companies during the first 62 years of their development, said F. H. Fries of Winston-Salem, N. C.

The community trust plan is the answer to the question of what to do with "tired endowments" asserted Ralph Hayes, director of the New York Community Trust. He declared that "the judicial records bulge with the dreary recitals of funds that started bravely and hopefully, but gradually grew moribund, and finally were thrown into court to prevent their complete collapse."

"The ancient problem of the administration of charitable bequests has been met within the last dozen years, he said, by the adoption in one city after another, under the community trust plan, of a method which avoids the pitfalls that the accumulated experience of four centuries has disclosed."

SOFT COAL CONTRACT AWARDED BY B. & M.

Contract for 900,000 tons of Island Creek bituminous coal has been awarded by the Boston & Maine railroad, as the first lot of 5,000,000 tons, upon which bids were requested by the road last July, and again a few weeks ago, it was announced today. Owing to the low price of bituminous, the railroad sought bids for five years' supply of "tidewater" coal, the road using about 1,000,000 tons per year.

Half a dozen of the largest coal shippers in Boston filed bids for the 5,000,000 tons, when the second lot of bids were requested the first few days of September. The decision of the directors of the road gives C. H. Sprague & Son of Boston, 900,000 tons, to be delivered from April 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927, and the contract is worded in such a way as to give the Boston & Maine certain options on coal for the ensuing four years.

CHEMISTS TO HEAR WALES PROFESSOR

Prof. Alexander Findlay of University College of Wales, in Aberystwych will address the members of the northeastern section of the American Chemical Society, at the two hundred and fourth meeting of the section, to be held Oct. 6, at 8 p. m., at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, according to Prof. Lyman C. Newell of Boston University College of Liberal Arts, chairman of the section.

Professor Findlay is professor of chemistry and director of the Edward Davis Chemical Laboratories at the Welsh institution. His subject will be, "The Appeal of Natural Science to the Community."

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*KANSAS CITY . LONDON . PARIS

"These stores carry children's footwear as well"

HISTORY OF WAR IS CLARIFIED BY GREY MEMOIRS

(Continued from Page 1)

that a conference should be summoned to put an end to the war. Should the Allies accept this proposal, and should Germany refuse it, the United States would probably enter the war against Germany.

American Position on Peace

Colonel House expressed the opinion that, if such a conference met it would secure peace on terms not unfavorable to the Allies; and, if it failed to secure peace, the United States would leave the conference as a belligerent on the side of the Allies, if Germany was unreasonable. Colonel House expressed an opinion decidedly favorable to the restoration of Belgium, the transfer of Alsace and Lorraine to France, and the acquisition of Russia of an outlet to the sea, though he thought the loss of territory incurred by Germany in one place would have to be compensated to her by concessions to her in other places outside of Europe. If the Allies delayed accepting the offer of President Wilson, and if, later on, the course of the war was so unfavorable to them that the intervention of the United States would not be effective, the United States would probably disinterest themselves in Europe and look to their own protection in their own way.

I said that I felt the statement, coming from the President of the United States, to be a matter of such importance that I must inform the Prime Minister and my colleagues; but that I could say nothing until it had received their consideration. The British Government could, under no circumstances, accept or make any proposal except in consultation and agreement with the Allies. I thought that the Cabinet would probably feel that the present situation would not justify them in approaching their Allies on this subject at the present moment; but, as Colonel House had had an intimate conversation with M. Briand and M. Jules Cambon in Paris, I should think it right to tell M. Briand privately, through the French Ambassador in London, what Colonel House had said to us; and should, of course, whenever there was an opportunity be ready to talk the matter over with M. Briand if he desired it.

(Initialled) E. G.
Foreign Office, Feb. 22, 1916.

Lord Grey Retires

"At present there was no use to be made of it," Viscount Grey writes, and although he held it as a personal confidence, he left it in a way to be revealed to his associates in the Foreign Office should it become necessary while he was away for a month. Shortly therafter, however, the Asquith Coalition Government resigned and Lord Grey left the Foreign Office, but placed his successors in possession of the document.

"My impression is," the Viscount writes, "that for reasons which I did not know at the time the memorandum was already out of date. What these reasons were I can only infer from what has since been disclosed in Germany."

Lord Grey does not refer further to what "was since disclosed in Germany," but it it probable that he had in mind the fact that later, Dec. 18, 1916, President Wilson addressed an identical note to all the belligerents asking them to state more specifically than they had theretofore the terms on which they were prepared to make peace. The war President disclosed this step to Congress on Jan. 22, 1917, in his celebrated "peace without victory" address, which in effect embraced in substance all the fundamental proposals which had been outlined in the memorandum which Lord Grey records as containing the substance of his conversation with Colonel House.

As the world knows, nothing came of the President's proposal for a peace conference at that time, and whether he was then considering throwing the United States into the war is not disclosed by any of the late President's shorthand notes, memoranda or official documents which so far have been revealed to the public.

Viscount Grey, in his memoirs, says Colonel House cabled him that President Wilson confirmed the memorandum "with the alteration of only one word." He does not disclose what the one word was, but confidants of the late President who have read Viscount Grey's work believe it undoubtedly was the word "probably," making the document read, "the United States probably would enter the war against Germany" in the event that peace proposals failed.

The British Blockade

Much support for this supposition is to be found in recollections of confidential conversations with the late President by those very few men with whom he intimately discussed the war and revealed the drift of his mind. As late as the winter of 1918—in fact, while he was on his way to the peace conference—he disclosed to one of his confidants that for many months before the United States entered the war, he was not sure that the drastic application of the British naval blockade would not so shape public opinion in America so as to make it difficult to avoid an open rupture with the Allies and Great Britain in particular.

"For a long time," President Wilson told his confidant, "I was unable to make up my mind whom we might have to fight, after all. It was difficult to determine which the American public regarded as worst—British navalism or Prussian militarism. My decision finally turned on this point, to wit: Seized ships and cargoes could be paid for in money, leaving everybody satisfied. But the American lives which the Prussian Government was sacrificing in its submarine campaign never could be paid for or restored, and in making a choice of two evils I had to come to the conclusion that Prussian militarism was the worse."

From that he war President turned to the efforts the allied powers had made to hasten the effective forces of the United States to the battle line.

"It was after Gough's fifth army had been annihilated before Amiens," said Mr. Wilson, "and the German armies were pouring through the gap toward the English Channel, piercing the allied resistance like the prow of a powerful ship pushing through still water. They came to me with tears in their eyes—these ambassadors in Washington. I do not use this term figuratively but literally. The tears actually rolled down the cheeks of these ambassadors as they told me all was lost unless we hurried our forces and won the war for them. The British Ambassador in particular (the late Sir Cecil Spring-Rice) threw out his arms in a despairing gesture and moaned:

America Won This War"

"'If you are coming at all, for God's sake come quickly.' We came," continued the President to his confidant, "and now they want to discuss who won the war. I shall make this plain to Lloyd George and Clemenceau. America won this war for them, but America doesn't necessarily need to help them make an old-fashioned peace. I already hear that they want to make an old world peace on the basis of balances of power and then later attempt a peace to insure the peace of the world for the future. In other words, they want to make a peace to suit their own selfish ends and then, having done that, rise from the table and say: 'Now, gentlemen, we will discuss this League of Nations business at some later time.' And that time of course will never come. They will understand from the first that I will have no part in that business. They will make guarantees for the peace of the future or they will make their peace without America. And if we make this peace, I will so intertwine the principle of the League of Nations with its terms, that no man will be able to accept one without the other."

The President's friend asked him what he proposed to do if he failed to have his viewpoint accepted.

"I can always take my peace mission and go home," Mr. Wilson replied with a gesture of finality.

The succeeding events proved that Mr. Wilson carried out his intentions as he outlined them to his friend. He did intertwine the peace terms with the League of Nations, and he did at one time effectually threaten to take his peace mission and go home.

TRAFFIC CLUB 'RAILROAD NIGHT'

Addresses on subjects affecting transportation in New England will be delivered by James H. Hustis, president of Boston & Maine Railroad; E. C. Smith, president of the Central Vermont Railway, and E. G. Buckland, vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, at the "New England Railroad Night" meeting of the Traffic Club of New England, to be held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel Tuesday, Oct. 6.

ROAD ELECTS MR. ATTERBURY

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30 (AP)—William Wallace Atterbury today was elected president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He succeeds Samuel Rea, retired under the company's pension regulations.

BRITAIN WOULD LIMIT LOCARNO DEBATE TO PACT

(Continued from Page 1)

that the alleged "revelations" being published by the Daily News here declare that Signor Mussolini has been engaged in trying to bring off a rival coup in the shape of a triple alliance between Italy, Germany and Soviet Russia, so as to put Italy back on the map again as a first-class power.

Aristide Briand Rejects Discussions on Responsibility

By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 30—Aristide Briand, the Foreign Minister, flatly rejects any discussions concerning German responsibility for the war. If the forthcoming conference on the security pact at Locarno is to be held it must be understood that it is for a specific purpose and general questions cannot be raised. The origins of the war are for the governments settled by the Versailles Treaty. In spite of Germany's present repudiation of guilt it is not likely that the conference will be thwarted by such a controversy. The German denials are, it is believed here, intended chiefly for home consumption.

It would be sufficient to indicate reservations. Indeed, these reservations have been made verbally with the intimation that they need not be given a rigid interpretation. Nothing is more important either to Germany or the Allies than a determination of the problem as to who caused the war. The Allies have based their whole policy on certain assumptions and compelled Germany to sign a statement which Germany never genuinely acknowledged, except as something obtained under duress. Naturally the Allies will not surrender the clause in the Treaty, while Germany from time to time declares it is not binding morally.

As for the evacuation of Cologne it is dependent on Germany's fulfillment of disarmament obligations.

Belgium States Its Position

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Sept. 30—The Belgian Government's reply to the German acceptance of the invitation to the Locarno Conference, which was published this morning, is identical in most respects with those of London and Paris. It goes beyond these, however, in connection with Germany's responsibility for the war. After declaring that the question is not raised by the pact project, the Belgian note continues that in so far as it concerns Belgium the matter was not only regulated by the Treaty of Versailles, but the question was settled beyond the possibility of further argument by the declaration of the German Chancellor, Von Bethmann-Hollweg, himself, when speaking before the Reichstag on Aug. 4, 1914.

200,000 COMPETED FOR W. C. T. U. AWARDS

Essays and Posters Based on Education in Prohibition

Essays and posters from about 200,000 students and teachers who competed in the contest just concluded by the national Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with the purpose of furthering educative work in behalf of prohibition, have been judged by a committee and awards made, Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, national director of the contest and executive secretary of the Scientific Temperance Federation, announces.

Plans for a similar contest in 1925-26 have been completed, and announcements are in the hands of teachers and students all over the country. The subject of the college contest for next year will be: "A study of the difficulties and failures in enforcing laws relating to the legalized liquor traffic that led to prohibition of the traffic in the United States."

Thomas S. White, of Defiance College, O., won the college prize this year with an essay on "The objectives of prohibition, and the college man's responsibility toward them." One of the most valuable of the contests held this year was the competition among teachers on "how I use textbooks and the library in teaching the facts about alcohol and other narcotics," and was won by Mrs. Ella M. Barkley of the high school in Hamilton City, Calif.

Normal and training school students wrote on "two, practical devices for use in temperance teaching in the fifth and sixth grades," and Miss Kathryn Smith of Teachers' College, Kansas City, Mo., won the prize. Students in high and elementary schools wrote on simpler subjects connected with prohibition work and other reforms and the leading essays were submitted by Miss Sally Place of Blissfield, Mich.; Fred Vedder, Davenport, Ia.; Philip Martin, Oakville, Conn., and two anonymous candidates from Nebraska.

In the poster contest, Miss Alice Stinton of Petersburg, Va., won the high school prize, and Miss Irene Anderson of Eau Claire, Wis., was adjudged first in the elementary grades. The special project prize, awarded for a symposium of the year's work of an entire school, was awarded to the grammar school of Salem, N. J.

STATE TAKES OVER PIERCE HOMESTEAD

New Hampshire Accepts Gift From Association

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 30 (Special)—At a meeting of the Governor and Council yesterday afternoon the State of New Hampshire accepted the gift of the Pierce Homestead in Hillsborough, which was the birthplace and residence of Franklin Pierce, the only resident of New Hampshire who ever became President of the United States.

This homestead has for many years been one of the show places of Hillsborough County because of its substantial construction and the interior decorations, rare wall papers and antique furniture.

It passed out of the hands of the Pierce family and was about to be sold at public auction some years ago when the situation came to the attention of Franklin Pierce Carpenter of Manchester. Mr. Carpenter, who was named for President Pierce, purchased the property and an organization was formed under the name of the Pierce Homestead Association, which restored the homestead as much as possible. Others became interested in the enterprise, and last spring the State Legislature voted to authorize the Governor and Council to accept title to the place and maintain it in the future.

This residence was built by his father, Benjamin Pierce, who was a soldier in the War of the Revolution from 1775 until its finish in 1783. He was afterward in command of the New Hampshire militia and was elected a member of the Governor's Council 10 terms, high sheriff three terms and Governor two terms. The old residence survives today as one of the typical, first class rural homes of the early nineteenth century in New England.

CANADIAN WRITER ATTACKS SOVIET SCHOOL SYSTEM

Judge Emily Murphy Declares Russian Children in Winnipeg Are Taught to Mock at Christianity and the Deity

OTTAWA, Sept. 29 (Special)—Judge Emily Murphy of Edmonton, known throughout Canada by her nom-de-plume of Janey Canuck made a vigorous attack on the Soviet school system as carried out by Russian immigrants in Winnipeg in her address before the fifth annual Conference on Child Welfare which opened yesterday under the auspices of the Canada Council on Child Welfare. She quoted from recitations made by scholars, mocking Christianity and the Deity, and asked if the children were to be brought up on these ribald blasphemies, these doctrines of the fang and claw.

She also condemned the inadequate housing conditions that exist all over the Dominion and the lack of parental discipline and other things that contribute to child delinquency. She gave unqualified praise, however, to such clubs and organizations as Rotary, Kiwanis, Boy Scouts, and Big Sister Association, that were establishing playgrounds and summer camps and carrying on formative and reformative work.

A report on juvenile delinquency made in 1920, she said, made by the British Board of Education states that out of 9000 offenders only 4.48 per cent were members of any club, brigade or similar institution.

Mrs. C. H. Thorburn, president of the council, said that great progress has been made in legislation and in awakening the conscience of the community to the necessity of child welfare activity, and that the outlook for the future was most promising.

As explained by Miss Charlotte Whitton, the secretary, the council membership consists of 19 national, 14 provincial and 16 municipal organizations with a total roll of 191 members.

REFINED SUGAR PRICE CUT

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30—Pacific Coast refiners cut refined sugar 10 points to 5.46 cents.

COLLEGE REGISTERS NEARLY 500 STUDENTS

STORRS, Conn., Sept. 30 (Special)—With 450 students registered to date in the four-year course, and 38 reservations made for the 20-weeks term in agriculture beginning Oct. 21, further enrollment in the Connecticut Agricultural College is limited to 12 students. More applications are being received every day, and it has been necessary to hold strictly to high scholarship requirements in order to restrict enrollment to the 500 students allowed under the new State law.

Complete figures on registration could not be obtained from the registrar's office today, as other work attendant to the reopening of college yesterday prevented their tabulation. Estimates, however, place the number of freshmen at more than 200, which is the largest entering class in the history of the Connecticut Agricultural College.

World News in Brief

Washington (AP) — German labor union leaders who are on a visit of inspection of American industry and workers' organizations, were received for the American Federation of Labor by William Green, its president, and officials of local and national American labor organizations.

Dublin (AP)—The Free State possesses in the Abbey Theater what is believed to be the first and only state endowed theater in any English-speaking country. The Free State has granted it an annual subsidy of $1750. William Butler Yeats, the poet and Nobel prize winner, hopes that America will follow the example thus imitated in the Free State, since theaters are an important part of national education and where not endowed may have to lower their quality through the struggle for existence. Mr. Yeats says there is no European country where the plays produced in the Abbey Theater have not been performed, and some of them have even been translated into Oriental languages.

Princeton, N. J. (AP)—Approximately 2200 undergraduates were enrolled at Princeton University as the institution opened its one hundred and seventy-ninth academic year.

Dublin (AP)—The condition of the Irish pig trade is described as the worst for 30 years. The Irish pig is being driven from the British markets, mainly owing to the competition of the Danes. Before the World War Ireland had 976,000 pigs while Denmark had 600,000. Now, Mr. MacKenna, a member of the Dail, estimates Denmark has 1,200,000 pigs and the Irish figures have declined. He also attributes the Irish decline to the high cost of feeding stuffs, to the partial failure of last year's potato crop, and to a more or less widespread disinclination to enter the pig trade.

New York (AP)—Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, took sharp issue with John Hays Hammond, chairman of the recent federal coal commission, over the question of arbitration of the strike in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania. Mr. Woll took a flat stand against compulsory arbitration.

Bogota, Colombia (AP)—Confirmation has been obtained of a report that a virtual state of slavery exists among the Indians in the Meta and Cidhada regions, near the Colombian-Venezuelan frontier and on the Peninsula of Goajira, which projects into the Caribbean Sea.

New York (AP)—Victory for the American plan for the solution of the international opium problem was seen by Mrs. Hamilton Wright of Washington, who received a message from Geneva stating that the Assembly of the League of Nations has approved the plan for the appointment of a commission to go to Persia to study the opium situation.

Berlin (AP)—A satisfactory future of the German automobile industry is forecast by Dr. Gustav Blum, prominent industrial authority of Frankfurt, now that the German automobile tariff has been accepted. In Germany, said Dr. Blum, the motor truck business has continued to be of unaltered excellence, but he admitted a marked diminuation in the private motor car business. This he attributed to the fact that the traveling season is in full swing, when all prospective buyers have made their purchases, and to the existing tightness of the money market.

New York (AP)—By the will of Mrs. Emma H. Slade, filed for probate here, the University of Vermont receives a trust fund of $10,000 for a memorial to her daughter, Harriet Slade Cromble.

NINE VITAL FACTS

Here, in brief form, we present for your information nine vital facts underlying the success of Dodge Brothers, Inc., and the goodness and value of their product.

Dodge Brothers, Inc., consider these facts so fundamentally important to the motor car buyer that they will be repeated, from time to time, until every newspaper reader in America may be presumed to have read them:

Dodge Brothers, during the past eleven years, have built and sold more than one million four hundred thousand motor cars—and more than 90% of these cars are still in service. This record requires no comment. It stands impressively alone in motor car history.

It has never been Dodge Brothers policy to build yearly models. When an improvement, *that is really an improvement*, is discovered, it is made *at once*. Their slogan, "Constantly Improved But No Yearly Models" is familiar the world over.

Dodge Brothers build one chassis and only one. This policy materially lowers manufacturing cost. It also enables Dodge Brothers engineers to concentrate their entire time and thought on the betterment of this one type.

Dodge Brothers have never had an "off year" or an "off car." This is because they have never used the public as a testing ground for "new models" or lowered the quality of their product in the slightest degree. Every change has been an improvement on the original design.

Dodge Brothers pioneered in building the first all-steel open car and the first all-steel closed car. These epochal developments have saved Dodge Brothers owners many millions of dollars by materially prolonging motor car life and by effecting marked economies in manufacture. This construction has also reduced incalculably the danger from accident and fire.

Dodge Brothers sell directly through their dealers to the purchaser. There are no sectional distributing agencies to increase the cost of distribution and the cost of the car.

Dodge Brothers have never given so-called "free service." The car is sold at a fair and honest price. Nothing is added to this original purchase price to pay for service that the owner may never need.

Dodge Brothers Dealers were pioneers in unanimously adopting the flat rate service system. By this system, the owner knows in advance what any service job will cost. There are no unpleasant surprises in his bills.

The sturdiness and long life of Dodge Brothers Motor Car is reflected in its resale value. Comparatively few Dodge Brothers Motor Cars are advertised in the resale columns of the newspapers. The values they bring testify unanswerably to their goodness—and the public's belief in their goodness.

The purchase of an automobile is a serious and important business. The time has passed when transient novelties can lead a thoughtful buyer to overlook the great essentials of motor car worth.

A few of these essentials are clearly outlined above. They go far to explain why Dodge Brothers name is accepted, the world over, as the hall mark of dollar-for-dollar value.

DODGE BROTHERS, INC.
DETROIT

MAINE W. C. T. U. OPENS MEETING

Mrs. Althea G. Quimby Says Results of Prohibition Justify Adoption

AUBURN, Me., Sept. 30 (Special)—After speaking of the national growth and scope of the W. C. T. U. work, Mrs. Althea G. Quimby of Portland, president of the Maine division, told the state convention today that national prohibition has justified the struggles attending its adoption, despite the resistance of its enemies.

"Youth's year" and the attempt to secure a million children pledged to support the Constitution and to defend our prohibitory law, she said, has been supported in Maine, where the quota was 15,000. Temperance instruction, she declared, is as necessary foundation work today as when the W. C. T. U. was formed. To this must now be added teaching of respect for authority.

"At least a generation will be required to stabilize in any country a national prohibition law," she said. Discouragement of questionable reading matter was suggested; spread of reliable informataion in home and school to offset malicious statements of liquor interests, and continuance of literature distribution to discourage use of narcotics.

Organization of a W. C. T. U. in every community in Maine was urged, with plans for special instruction for children in the Young People's branch or the Loyal Temperance Legion.

Mrs. Quimby cautioned the members to be on guard against future attacks on the direct primary and said that women would stand small chance in a nominating convention where the real work is done in closeted rooms. "To return to a convention system," she averred, "would be a great step backward, a great blow to law enforcement."

Praise was given the coast guard for effective work; Seth May, federal prohibition director, of Maine, for efficiency in performing the task of law enforcement on the Maine borders and coast, and his retention in Maine, under the federal changes lately made, was commended.

MANY RACES TO JOIN 'COLUMBUS DAY' FETE

City Expects 25 Nationalities to Participate

Invitations have been extended to local representatives of 25 races listed in Boston for their participation in the municipal observance of "Columbus Day," Oct. 12. Sixteen acceptances have already been received and the others are being arranged.

A special feature, as for the last 10 years in Boston's celebrations of this holiday, will be a group representing Pan-America. The flag of each country of North, Central and South America will appear.

A battalion of the United States Army will act as escort to the participants, who are to assemble on the steps of the Public Library in Copley Square, at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the holiday. Many of the men, women and children will appear in the colorful and picturesque dress of their homelands, each group designated by its national flag.

The march will be by way of Boylston Street to the Common, where open-air exercises will take place from the bandstand with radiocasting of the program. The concluding feature will be a flag ceremony on the athletic field at sunset, including the lowering of the flag with military salute.

In the morning at the Charlesbank open air gymnasium will take place the customary municipal athletic meeting, with a series of events for men and for women.

EMPLOYEES MAY RUN TROLLEY LINE

HAMPTON, N. H., Sept. 30 (AP)—The trustees of the Exeter, Hampton and Amesbury Street Railway, 21 miles in length and owned by the town of Hampton, voted yesterday to discontinue all service on the line on Oct. 17. A report presented to the meeting showed that since the close of the summer schedule on Labor Day the line has been losing $60 a day.

The line operates between Exeter, Hampton, Hampton Beach, Hampton Falls and Seabrook. A committee of employees waited on the trustees after the meeting and offered to operate the line on their own responsibility until June 1, 1926. The offer will be considered at a further meeting on Thursday.

JUNIORS TO GIVE EXHIBITION OF WORK

Industrial Leaders to Witness Demonstration

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 30 (Special)—Junior Achievement Club work is to be brought prominently before industrial leaders of the State the latter part of October, it was announced at league headquarters here today. At the tenth annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, in Boston, two representatives of a Springfield achievement club are to give a demonstration of their club work before two groups of the industrial executives. Horace A. Moses, chairman of the Junior Achievement Bureau Committee, will address a sectional conference on club work, and Ivan L. Hobson, bureau director, will discuss the club work before another group of executives.

Philip Clemont of 15 Batavia Street and Paul Blackmer of 10 Merrick Avenue, members of the Springfield Achievement Photography Club, led by Claude E. Smith, are the members of the demonstrating team that will go to Boston. They will show the developing and printing of a roll of films. In the recent Springfield Achievement contests and the demonstrations at the Eastern States Exposition, both boys took an active part and won favorable comment from the judges in each instance.

They will give their Boston demonstration before the alumni association of Associated Industries, made up largely of officers of the association, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 20, and before the Industrial Relations Section Conference the following morning. Mr. Hobson will also appear at the alumni association program. Mr. Moses will address the Industrial Relations conference on the subject, "Recent Developments in Junior Achievement Work in Massachusetts."

MACMILLAN'S RETURN DATE NOW DOUBTFUL

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 30 (AP)—"Impossible to tell when we shall reach Wiscasset" is the latest word from Lieut.-Commander Donald B. MacMillan. Previously he had given the date of the return of his Arctic expedition as Oct. 10.

In a radio message to Daniel W. Hoegg here today, he advised that the schooner Bowdoin was meeting gales and was now at Battle Harbor, Labrador. He added that he had ordered the steamer Peary to proceed to Sydney, C. B., where she probably will await the Bowdoin.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

F. W. Carr, Chicago, Ill.
Drucilla Meryhew, Evanston, Ill.
Mrs. Marie T. Stevens, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. Elvin Dryfoose, Springfield, Ill.
Mrs. Mary Mortley Hays, Newark, O.
Mrs. Luella C. Randolph, Jacksonville, Fla.
Miss Aileen Goldstein, Melbourne, Aust.
Mrs. Jessie D. Stockford, Toledo, O.
Mrs. Agnes B. Dunleary, Newtonville, Mass.
Saul S. Coine, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Agnes D. Oswald, Calgary, Can.
Mrs. Annie H. Paddock, Evanston, Ill.
J. W. Paddock, Evanston, Ill.
Mrs. Matilda Holshoy, Canton, O.
Miss Odella L. Holshoy, Canton, O.
Miss A. Reenes, Washington, D. C.
F. Arthur Jones, Omaha, Neb.
Mrs. Augusta H. Jones, Omaha, Neb.
Miss Ernestine Jones, Omaha, Neb.
Miss Josephine Jones, Omaha, Neb.
Miss Evaline Hartley, Kansas City, Mo.
W. Ernest Harnsberger, Ashland, Neb.
Mrs. W. A. Lang, Littleton, N. H.
Mrs. S. G. Stevens, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Grace L. Tamyhill, Bowling Green, Ky.
B. P. Boynton, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. Sadie Adams, Iola, Kan.
Mrs. Elisabeth C. Jacoby, Iola, Kan.
Georgia A. L. Boynton, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. Martha A. Marx, Saginaw, Mich.
Mrs. Harry E. King, Toledo, O.
Mrs. Grace Keeler Burke, Glencoe, Ill.
Mrs. Sara Keeler, Toledo, O.
Mrs. Annabell DeBolt, Saginaw, Mich.
Mrs. W. W. Ackerman, Wanseon, O.

LABOR DECLARES COMMUNISTS ARE WRECKERS

(Continued from Page 1)

speech, described this attitude as assuming good behavior for the Labor Party Conferences only. He declared that the real motive for seeking affiliation was revealed in the thesis of the Communist Internationale which called on the workers to reject the policy of an easy parliamentary victory and to prepare for a "heavy civil war." It was not a case, he contended, of more or less advanced men holding the same views and moved by a similar spirit and philosophy, but of different policies pursued for different ends.

He was loudly cheered as was also Ernest Bevin, transport workers' leader, who described the Communists as wreckers, whose policy could not be reconciled with the aims of democracy.

The first motion was carried by 2,870,000 to 321,000 votes and the appeal to the trade unions was indorsed by 2,692,000 to 480,000 votes. One cause of this powerful reaction against Communism and the doctrines of revolution by force is the strong reassertion of leadership by MacDonald, Cramp and Henderson and other executive members.

Contrast in Results

Apart from this the contrast between the Liverpool and Scarborough results is attributable to the fact that the trade union delegates at Scarborough were strongly influenced in dealing with the industrial questions by the drastic wage-cutting proposals of the mine owners, and that the Communists skillfully avoided any resolution at the congress which raised a clear-cut issue between the democratic parliamentary policy and Communist methods.

Another factor was that the general council of the congress was not unanimous, and it burked frank discussions in order to prevent any exhibitions of disunity in face of the critical industrial situation. The exploitation of this fact by the minority movement leaders, and the open rejoicing in the Communist press at the Scarborough victories, has produced some reaction, and accounts mainly for the decision of the Miners Federation delegates to support the Labor Party executive against the Communists this week.

GRANGE DAY OPENS AT BROCKTON FAIR

Farmers From All Over New England Throng Grounds

BROCKTON, Mass., Sept. 30 (Special)—Today is "Grange Day" at the Brockton Fair, a red letter event for Granges throughout New England. Grangers, farmers, cattle and poultry owners thronged the grounds to witness the exhibits and judging.

Of great interest was the exhibit of Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, who owns one of the best Guernsey herds in the country. He has several head of cattle at the Fair, but will meet with strong competition in today's judging. The poultry and dog show judging took place today with a record number of entries competing. In addition there were scores of other features to interest the Grangers.

Educational and industrial exhibits featured the first day of the Brockton Fair on Tuesday, at which the attendance was mostly children, for it was Children's Day.

Prof. George L. Farley, outside supervisor for the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, was a visitor on the first day, and expressed commendation of the home and school garden exhibits. Much credit for the splendid showing is given to Miss Annie L. Burke, Brockton supervisor, and in recognition of her valuable work the Massachusetts Horticultural Society notified her on Tuesday that she is to be awarded the highest medal the society confers upon any individual "as a reward for enthusiastic work in the development of championship gardens." She received a gold medal from the State two years ago.

The high honor award in the exhibit was won Tuesday by Malcolm D. Marston, who received the special Fred F. Field silver cup for the best individual exhibit in the home and school garden display. He was a persistent winner in all garden classes and is greatly interested in reforestation. Last year in high school he won the Rotary Club scholarship.

Girl and Boy Scout exhibits proved a great drawing card and the interesting tent display of the girls was a warning to the boys to look to their laurels. Visitors were astonished at the vision of what Scout work means to girls of today and the future.

MUSIC

"Rigoletto"

The Boston Civic Opera Company presented Verdi's "Rigoletto" last night at the Boston Opera House. The cast:

Gilda .... Rosalinda Rudko Morini
Maddalena .... Lucia Abbrescia Carofoli
Contessa di Ceprano .... Jean Ridley
Giovanna .... Angela Pizzioli
Rigoletto .... Leo Piccioli
Duca di Mantova .... Davide Dorlini
Sparafucile .... Samuel Worthington
Count Monterone .... Giuseppe Cermusco
Count Ceprano .... Leon Pinckens
Conductor .... Pirro-Paci

In consideration of their resources and the limited time they presumably have had for rehearsal, the company gave a creditable performance. Mr. Piccioli stood out from his associates by reason of his evident familiarity with his rôle and his devotion to artistic ends. Miss Morini's light clear soprano voice was used with restraint, for which she deserves commendation. Her delivery of "Caro Nome" so pleased the audience that a repetition seemed called for. Mr. Dorlini has a strong tenor voice which he uses according to the tradition of Italian opera. With time he doubtless will acquire a greater dramatic expressiveness; last night he seemed not so much angry as terribly, terribly hurt under the reproaches of Count Monterone. Orchestra and chorus were tentative but earnest. Very likely more experience in working together will result in a better ensemble.

LICENSE IS REVOKED BY BLUE SKY LAW

The Public Utilities Commission today revoked the registration of Kenney & Greenwood, Inc., of 27 State Street, Boston, as brokers, under the blue sky law. According to the records of the commission, a member of the firm was found guilty in the Superior Court in Kennebec County, Maine, recently, on the charge of larceny of $8000 from a customer in that section. Under the blue sky law, a conviction of one member of a brokerage firm is sufficient to void the registration of the firm.

The commission also revoked the registration of Alfred J. Donahue of 284 Huntington Avenue, Boston, as a salesman of securities under the blue sky law.

Lo! the Jeweler Winds and Winds

And Then He Winds Some More, and Playtime Has to Wait Till Duty's Done

He is a Cambridge jeweler and the only thing that stands in the way of his holidaying when the shop is closed is the watches that must be wound.

It is not a matter of whim, nor yet of choice, but of obligation. If people leave their watches to be regulated those watches must be wound on the Sabbath as well as upon week days. This jeweler, believing his employees entitled to their Sundays free from the winding of watches, on Sunday winds them himself. If he desires to go up to his farm in the New Hampshire hills he cannot go until the watches are wound.

To hear the jeweler say, at his farm overlooking valleys painted with brushes of fire and the hills wrapped in smoked amethyst mists "We should have been here by 8 o'clock this morning, because we left the house at 6, but we had to wind the watches," is to be first startled and then amused.

There are sometimes only three or four watches. More often there are 50. It is 6 o'clock Sunday morning and in the jeweler's shop a man and a woman stand before the worn, traditional watchboard, absorbed in the simple, imperative business of winding watches. Some of them purr loudly as they are wound; others whisper delicately, and the man and woman do not talk for they are intent on getting the job done that they may speed to the farm.

The slim platinum wrist watch with its sapphire stem must be gently wound; the fat grandfather's watch which you, because you admire Gruens, would derisively call a "turnip," can be wound more forcefully; the unimposing, useful cycle of silver and ordinary gold watches can be wound so-so. An occasional trifle of filigree silver and turquoises, brought from Switzerland to enchant a child, must be wound with caution. Listen to it, winding, winding, winding, one watch after another, while the Observatory clock on the wall heavily ticks its inevitable sonorous rhythm.

If, perchance, the Sabbath brings also the end of daylight saving, which last Sabbath did, then the watches must all be set back an hour. And, curiously enough, there were more nearly a hundred watches than five.

NEW MOTOR PLATES ARE WHITE ON BLUE

Motor vehicle license plates for 1926 are to be blue and white, and the entire series of considerably more than 600,000 has been manufactured, enameled and baked at the Charlestown State Prison. The background is blue with the figures and the letters embossed and in white.

Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, announced yesterday that more than 300,000 of the license plates had been sent to various agencies in the State outside of Boston. The plates will be distributed in the usual manner. Applications by mail will be given first attention, while the registry at the Commonwealth Pier will attend to persons applying in person.

YALE UNIVERSITY FORMALLY OPENS

Two Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Year Is Commenced

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 30—Yale began its two hundred and twenty-fifth year today.

Outstanding in the changes which marked the opening is the organization of the new department of drama under Prof. George Pierce Baker, recently of Harvard. He will have a staff of four instructors.

To house the department a residence at 52 Hillhouse Avenue has been remodeled. Already a new home is under construction, standing in York Street across from the Harkness Quadrangle. It will be the Harkness Theater, but more commonly will be known as Yale Theater.

Faculty appointments, of which special mention is made from the university's office, are those of Prof. Michael Rostovtzeff, distinguished in the field of classical archaeology, and of Dr. Robert Seneca Smith to the Horace Bushnell professorship of Christian nurture in the divinity school, succeeding Prof. Luther A. Weigle, new Sterling professor of religious education.

Several new scholarships will be available this college year.

In physical changes the college will have use of the new dormitory on the campus given by Edwin McClellan Hall, and another now nearing completion in York Street. A building for the Yale Record will soon be under construction.

For the recreative side of student life there will be the golf course given by Mrs. Ray Tompkins. The course promises to be one of the finest in the world, and the great tract of land in the suburbs will be available for other recreative sports.

Peabody Museum at Yale University, now completed, and which replaces one which was torn down in the building of Harkness quadrangle, will be formally dedicated during the holidays, the date being Dec. 29. It was announced last night. On that occasion there will be a gathering here from the universities and educational institutions of the country.

OBSERVER FINDS EUROPE GAINING

Tells Business Conference Dawes Plan Already Is Beneficial

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass., Sept. 30 (Special)—Minimizing any serious effect which the payment of reparations might have upon American or world trade, David Hunter Miller, of New York, co-author of the final draft of the Covenant of the League of Nations, presented a hopeful picture of world economic conditions at the twelfth annual business conference here today.

Mr. Miller returned yesterday from an extended European trip during which he investigated thoroughly the operations of the Dawes Plan, and expressed optimism for its eventual success. Among other conclusions Mr. Miller said:

"The settlement of the reparations question by the Dawes Plan has already had a generally beneficial effect by removing from the realm of dispute and political difference a very troublesome international question. The payments fixed under the Dawes Plan are well within Germany's capacity to pay. They are not more than Germany herself offered to pay in 1921 and the rapid recovery of Germany is almost conclusive proof that no excessive tax burden is being imposed upon her.

"The transfer of the German payments from Germany to the Allied countries and to the United States will not present any serious difficulties in its performance. The transfer of the German payments to the United States as the payee of the allied debt will be a benefit to the recipient and will tend to promote their prosperity and not to diminish it. The amount to be received by the United States, however, is so small in comparison with our wealth and volume of business that it will not have any appreciable or traceable economic effect. Its direct result here will be to facilitate prompt reduction of federal taxes.

"The Dawes Plan will work, and in its working it will benefit mankind."

The contention that business conditions are bound to show continued improvement, the sentiment which has prevailed at all of the sessions of the conference, was expressed again in an address by C. N. Stone, director of the sales territory department of the Babson Statistical Organization, speaking on the sales outlook in specific localities.

Recovery from depression extends into agricultural sections, he pointed out, and added that those in charge of merchandising companies should take advantage of the improved status of agriculture. "Statistics strongly suggest," he concluded, "that there will be better opportunities than for many years past—opportunities in many different parts of the country, in many different lines of business."

SHOE UNION MEETS TO FORM AGREEMENT

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 30 (Special)—The first meeting of the committee of the district council of the Shoe Workers Protective Union for the purpose of preparing a tentative agreement for the control of the shoe industry here was held last evening.

It was stated today that no definite decision was reached on an agreement and that before further proceedings the committee desired to consult with the union's legal adviser, Frederick W. Mansfield. Another meeting is scheduled to take place within a day or two when the committee completes its work. The draft of the agreement will be submitted to the district council for approval.

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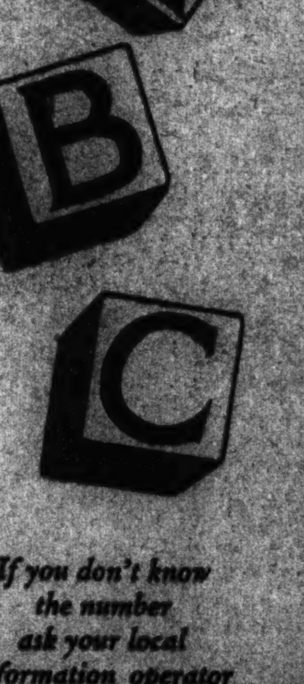

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New England Telephone and Telegraph Company

LA FOLLETTE JR. WINS DECISIVE SENATE VICTORY

Wisconsin Puts Stamp of Favor on Name Linked With State's History

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 30 (Special)—Piling up a relative vote exceeding that he received in the Wisconsin primary two weeks ago, Robert M. La Follette Jr. is elected to fill the unexpired term of his father, the late Senator La Follette. He will serve until 1929. Mr. La Follette on the face of incomplete but conclusive returns will total almost a three to one vote over Edward F. Dithmar, who became the conservative Republican candidate when Roy P. Wilcox withdrew after defeat in the primary. In many counties the vote was five to one in favor of Mr. La Follette. Neither the Democratic candidate, William George Bruce, nor the Socialist, John M. Work, were conspicuous in the voting.

The result leaves little hope for any movement seeking to bring the Republican Party in this state into conformity with the national Republican platform, observers say. Mr. Wilcox, in the primary, had the support of state-wide movement to overthrow La Folletteism but was defeated 178,031 to 81,834.

Leaders in this movement then withdrew their support because Mr. Wilcox was opposed by the German-Americans and the Ku Klux Klan.

Mr. Dithmar's Support

Mr. Dithmar had the support of Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, the Oshkosh convention movement and the Ku Klux Klan. But he stands defeated far more decisively than was Mr. Wilcox.

Mr. La Follette owes his rapid rise to association with his father in political movements and to the widespread feeling in Wisconsin that he is the logical successor to leadership of the progressives. For six years he was his father's confidential secretary, for three years he was chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Wisconsin, and during the last Presidential campaign, in which his father headed a third party movement he was sent on important politcal missions. But he has never held elective office before.

Mr. La Follette's Policies

Mr. La Follette is regarded as slightly more conservative than was his father in later years. He stands practically where the elder La Follette stood 10 years ago. In his campaign he dropped Government ownership of railroads and Congressional review of Supreme Court decisions, both of which were in the platform of the third party movement his father headed.

The younger La Follette has announced that in the Senate he will oppose the Esch-Cummins railroad law, will ask reduction of freight rates to farmers, will support the opposition to leasing Muscle Shoals, and will oppose the Mellon tax plan. He is against America's entrance into the World Court.

Mr. La Follette in Washington will have the support of the 10 La Follette members of the congressional delegation and probably the co-operation of Victor Berger, Socialist member from the Fifth District. There is no indication of any change in the political adherence of this delegation.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS LISTED FOR 32 STATES

American colleges will select their candidates for 1926-27 Rhodes scholarships by Oct. 14, and the applications will go to the Rhodes trustees from the states before Oct. 24. The election of the scholars is to take place on Dec. 12. Candidates may apply from the State where they reside or where they have had at least two years of their college education.

These scholarships, open to unmarried American citizens between 19 and 25 years of age, who have completed at least two years of college, are tenable for three years, and carry on annual stipend of £400. The Rhodes Scholars are appointed without examination, on the basis of their record in school and college, and there is no restriction on their choice of studies. Elections in 1925 will be from 32 states. The qualities considered in an applicant are those of manhood, force of character and leadership; literary and scholastic ability and attainments, and vigor as shown by interest in outdoor sports and in other ways.

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A Comprehensive Air-View of Boston's Upper Back Bay and Fenway District

© Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc.

An Interesting Feature of This Photograph Is That It Shows the Remarkable Development That Has Taken Place Within the Past Decade of a Section of Boston That Many Persons Recall as Waste Land. The District on the Fenway Side of Massachusetts Avenue Only Recently, It Seems, Appeared to Be Destined for Factories and Warehouses. Now It Is One of Boston's Most Desirable Locations.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made by The Christian Science Monitor to publish from time to time new airplane pictures of Boston taken by the Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc., New York City. From the air, well-known landmarks look surprisingly strange, newer buildings take on a different aspect, and topography generally makes one think he views a new country. New interest is added to aerial photography, for it is being used increasingly for city planning and zoning and forest surveys because of its speed, accuracy and economy. So from many angles the series offers unusual and interesting study.

Another view of the growing art and educational center which graces the made land in Back Bay that replaces the water and fens of earlier Boston days. About the only reminder of that condition is seen in Muddy River, which moves through the upper middle of the picture on its way to the Charles River.

The outstanding building with the horseshoe approach is the Boston Museum of Fine Arts which moved up from Copley Square in November, 1909. With the Evans wing extending toward the center of the picture, the building forms one of the most beautiful museums in the United States, famed for its architectural beauty as well as the art treasures it contains. Its department of Egyptian art is world famed. The department of Chinese and Japanese art is acknowledged to be the largest and finest in the world. Mural decorations by John Singer Sargent, some of which are yet to be unveiled, give the museum still another claim to distinction as containing some of the later great work of that artist. The wing, opened in 1913 as a memorial to Robert Dawson Evans, merchant, financier and patron of art, adds dignity and beauty to the park which it faces.

Directly in front of the museum on the green encircled by the horseshoe drive, is the Cyrus E. Dallin statue of "Appeal to the Great Spirit." The rectangular building with the two square centers cut out, at the left of the museum is the school conducted by the museum for instruction in the arts and crafts.

Across Huntington Avenue to the left, at the extreme lower edge of the picture, is Wentworth Institute, a school of the mechanical arts, provided for by Arioch Wentworth, a Boston merchant. The triangular lawn in front is a part of its campus.

At the extreme right, on Huntington Avenue, which runs diagonally through the lower half of the picture, at the left of the museum, is the Boston Opera House. To the left of the rear of this building, facing the Fenway, is the Forsyth Dental Infirmary for Children.

Some of the dormitories of the New England Conservatory of Music, which receives students from all over the world, are to be seen on Hemenway Street, which parallels the Fenway to the right of the photograph.

At the upper right-hand corner, about 1½ inches down and the same from the right, is the Agassiz Gate leading from Hemenway Street into the Fenway. At the further side of the gate is the Boston Trade School for Girls, and across the street from that is the Hotel Hemenway.

Near the top of the picture, on Boylston Street, indicated by a curving line from right to left, is the building of the Massachusetts Historical Society, founded in 1791, the oldest historical society in the United States, where are kept some most important papers pertaining to the history of the New England colonies, especially Massachusetts.

Fenway Park, the Boston home of the American Baseball League, the scene of many a mighty contest that can be appreciated only by a true baseball enthusiast, is bisected at the upper left-hand corner of the picture.

On either side of the Agassiz Gate a hard, smooth road circles Muddy River. From this road extend shaded paths that lead to the water's edge. The circling road near the left top of the picture is Audubon Road, one of Boston's latest developed apartment house centers which a very few years ago was nothing but what the name of the district now implies—a fen. The vacant land at the left center is a public recreation ground, maintained by the city and on which baseball and football games are held that attract thousands of spectators.

Muddy River, the slow curving stream that flows through the Fenway from Jamaica Pond to the Charles, is sanctuary for hundreds of water fowl, many of which make it their home throughout the winter. The children not only of the neighborhood but from all over Boston delight in feeding the ducklings in the summer and the older ducks at all times. The birds become so tame as to feed out of the hand, and at the same time are free to fly away at will. The evening sky at this season is often cut by the swishing wings of Black ducks, Mallards, Pintails and other varieties. It is the abode at the time of this writing of at least one male wood duck, one of the most beautiful of American species, and scarcely to be surpassed elsewhere in the world.

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May be interested to know that The Christian Science Monitor publishes on Tuesday advertisements from London and other cities of the British Isles; on Friday advertisements from Paris, Florence, and other cities in France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, and Sweden; also on Friday advertisements from Australia and South Africa.

Branch advertising offices of the Monitor, where visitors are cordially welcomed, will be found at 2, Adelphi Terrace, London; in the Elysee Building, 56, Rue du Faubourg Saint Honore, Paris; and at 11, Via Magenta, Florence, Italy.

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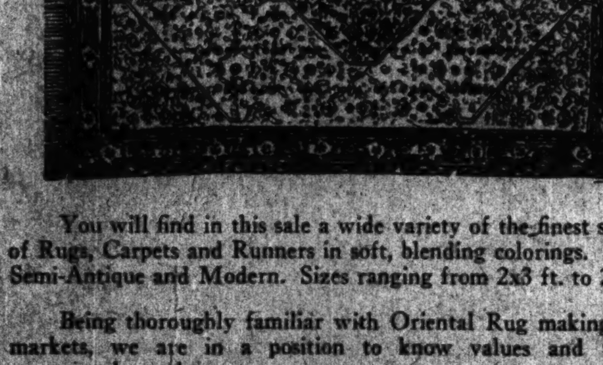

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History of Boston Theater Depicted at Public Library

Ten Thousand Playbills on View Record Eventful Era in the American Drama

Ten thousand playbills, traversing not only the individual record of the Boston Theater, now about to pass into memory, but a considerable contribution as well to the illuminating and important history of what is frequently identified as the golden age of the American theater are on view at the Boston Public Library in a special exhibition which will continue through Oct. 8.

The exhibit comes at a time when the actual days of the old Boston Theater, which was opened Sept. 11, 1854, are waning. Great actors and actresses have spoken immortal lines from its vast stage; such stars as Charlotte Cushman, John Gilbert, Edwin Booth, John Drew, James H. Hackett, Adelina Patti and Joseph Jefferson. In October, 1860, the theater was transformed into a grand salon where a ball was given in honor of the Prince of Wales, later Edward VII. It has been said that "no other theater in the world has presented as many notables to the public, from tragedians and grand opera singers to Negro minstrels and variety performers, from orators and clergymen to ballet dancers and athletes. . . ." And certainly, from the mid-nineteenth century onward the Boston Theater has been truly one of the famous Boston institutions.

To commemorate then, the history of this theater, the Public Library has set this collection of play-bills and of photographs and drawings of its most famous members in tribute.

"The Manager respectfully announces that this magnificent New Theater will be opened to the public on Monday Evening, Sept. 11, 1854 with a Strong and Talented Company, composed of some of the most popular performers of America and Europe . . ." reads the first bill issued by the theater. "The Orchestra will be full and efficient; no expense will be spared in placing all Entertainments upon the Stage with a fidelity and superior excellence of Scenic Illusion, worthy of the patronage of a Metropolitan Audience. . . ."

John Gilbert in The Rivals

"The Rivals" was given at the first night, with John Gilbert in the rôle of Sir Anthony, Mrs. Gilbert as Mrs. Malaprop, and Mrs. Barrow as Lydia Languish. The company included Edwin Forrest, E. L. Davenport, Julia Dean, James H. Hackett.

Booth's first Boston appearence in a leading rôle was made in 1857. "Mr. Edwin Booth, the young American tragedian as Iago! . . ." "Mr. Booth as Romeo."

"Last night of the Highly Successful Engagement of Mrs. D. P. Bowers who is justly acknowledged as the best Actress of the Age . . ." reads a bill, printed for "Dec. 8, 1864."

"The names of William Warren, Fanny Davenport follow, then guests again: Adelaide Risori, Madame Janauschek, the Moriacchi ballet.

An invitation card with blue ribbon, among the playbills, attracts attention; it is for the ball given "in honor of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales." The date is Oct. 15, 1860. "His coming at that time," relate the chroniclers of the theater, "did a great deal toward cementing the friendship between this country and Great Britain." And, accordingly, their appraisal is that "the Prince of Wales ball is perhaps the most important event that has ever taken place within the walls of the Boston Theater. . . ." In the course of years there were other royal visitors. On Dec. 8, 1871, a complimentary ball was given in honor of the Grand Duke Alexis, of Russia.

Photographs of Marcella Sembrich, Nellie Melba, Sarah Bernhardt, Emma Calvé, Lillian Nordica are in the collection, with others. The young Otis Skinner, a mere boy, in the company of Harry Dixey, Denman Thompson, Joseph Jefferson, William H. Crane and Nat Goodwin. Then a scene from the comic opera, "The Wedding Day," representing Della Fox, Jeff de Angelis, and Lillian Russell. There is also the entire cast of The Rivals, as revived in 1896. William Crane played then Sir Anthony, Mrs. John Drew was Mrs. Malaprop, and Julia Marlowe impersonated Lydia Languish.

The Dashing Velocipede Rider

The picture of Miss Addie Scarsey stirs other memories. The dashing "velocipede rider" became the wife of "Professor" Alexander Hermann, the famous magician and was known later as Adelaide Hermann. The Hanlon Brothers, George, William and Alfred, were the heroes of the flying trapeze. One of them, as a young boy, played before the Duke of Wellington and the Queen Dowager Adelaide. That was in 1846.

The drawings and photographs were lent to the library partly by the management of the Boston Theater and next Sunday, Oct. 4, a lecture on the Boston Theater will be given at the Library.

STREET MARKING PURPOSED

Mayor Curley has called a conference of city officials for next Monday at noon in his office where the work of properly marking the streets of the city will be considered. The mayor believes an expenditure of approximately $100,000 will be necessary. The Boston City Planning Board and the commissioner of the department of public works also are to attend the conference.

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A popular priced Lovejoy Shock Absorber to meet the requirements of owners of medium-priced, lightweight cars.

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Balloon Tires alone take the edge off of road bumps and add to the comfort of motoring.

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The combination—Lovejoys and Balloons—assures utmost riding ease, keeps your car out of the repair shop, increases the life of your tires.

That's why many of America's finest cars, trucks and buses are today Lovejoy equipped at the factories. And it's why the Lovejoy Plant is operating night shifts to keep pace with the growing demand for its Shock Absorbers among car owners—everywhere.

Lovejoy Manufacturing Company
51 Brighton Avenue Boston, Mass.

Lovejoy
HYDRAULIC
SHOCK ABSORBERS

Gradual Change to Metric Measurements Is Proposed

Bill Provides Transition to Decimal Base in Decade—San Francisco Expects Conference

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15 (Staff Correspondence) — San Francisco probably will be the meeting place of the Second Pan-American Standardization Conference in the fall of 1926, Aubrey Drury, secretary of the All-America Standards Council, says.

Mr. Drury, who is considered an authority on decimal systems, is now active marshaling support among business and commercial interests in an effort to have Congress pass the liberal Metric Standards Bill which will be introduced at the coming Congress.

This bill provides for gradual transition of the United States to the metric basis over a period of 10 years. Fred A. Britten (R.), Representative from Illinois, is counted as a spokesman, and both William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, and Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, advocate it, according to Mr. Drury.

"States with a total population of 15,000,000 have petitioned for federal metric legislation," he said. "California is one of these states. The National Parent Teachers' Association estimates that a full extra year is required to teach the jumble of yards, feet, rods, quarts, bushels, troy, and avoirdupois measure.

"All are difficult because they have no decimal subdivisions or multiples and also because there is considerable ambiguity in 'pounds,' 'tons,' 'quarts,' etc. The estimated expense of this waste is $800,000,000 annually, according to various educational authorities and the National Parent Teachers' Association.

"More than half the population of the globe now measures in kilograms, meters and liters, and 539,000,000 have switched to this basis in the last five years. Our Latin-American trade is closely linked to the metric movement."

At the Home of Señor in Southern California

IN A modest white house with honeysuckle over the front porch and roses and red peppers in the back garden live my Mexican neighbors. A lithe, dark man, a plump, dark woman, and a slim young aunt. Also two small lovable girls. All of their voices are soft and musical, all of their eyes are dark and luminous. And they are a most happy family.

Early in the morning the Señor goes away to work. A little later the Señora goes to classes at the University and the aunt goes to teach Spanish at a private seminary, leaving the little girls at kindergarten on her way. At noon they are all at home for lunch except the Señor, and the Señora and the children are through with school for the day. In the evening there is much gay chatter and laughter as the family circle is again complete. Perhaps they sing Spanish and Mexican songs, the little girls donning grown-up dresses and floating scarfs to dance folk dances. Perhaps they read aloud or play games. Always there is an hour or two of study after the children are in bed. Three evenings a week the Señor goes to night school.

"Mexicans, Did You Say?"

"Mexicans, did you say?" The question comes in a reproving tone from my too-loud-voice neighbor on the other side of my California bungalow who happens to be making a call.

"Yes, a Mexican family.. Very delightful people," I answer, ignoring the tone of reproof and the astounded, rising inflection. "One of the most interesting households on our street.. I enjoy them immensely."

"Well, it's nice to see them trying to learn something, I suppose," concedes the loud-voiced neighbor.

"Yes," I agree again. "And to see them also so able to teach. Mrs. B—— will soon have her degree from the Normal School and Miss B—— is a university graduate and very successful with her Spanish classes, I understand. The Señor is a most engaging sort of chap, intelligent as can be, and the girls are dear."

Down the street as my caller departs there comes the sound of music from the house of my Mexican neighbors. Not jazz ground out by a phonograph or a mechanical piano-player, but charming old opera airs and the lilt of a violin.

Courtesy and Grace

Later in the evening the Señor taps at my door to offer a plate of candy, a special kind that the Señora makes and that they thought I might possibly enjoy. His speech is correct, though a bit stiff and halting and he has a fascinating accent. He wears the khaki trousers and brown flannel shirt of a workingman. He has not a college education and he repairs automobiles. He might be doing such work, of course, if he were college trained. But he speaks disparagingly of himself as a greasy mechanic, yet his manners have a gracious charm that many university youths might well envy. And he is so straight and slim and so very much alive from his shining black pompadour to his small, graceful ankles.

At my invitation he stops to chat, dropping easily into my wing-chair beside the fire.

He is frank and smiling and confidential. A shade wistful, I suspect, as if knowing too well the sting of misunderstanding and rebuff. "Yes," he smiles, "we are all getting along very well, now. At the first it was very difficult in California. The language, you know, we speak it with a difference. And at the first they do not like my sister as a teacher. She had very much of a hard time. Often she would come home with great discouragement because the school boards they object to her ac-cent. But at last she is successful. She secures a position. And now they like her very well and she helps my wife and me, too, and the children. Always we read or sing together.

"My wife, you see, has been educated in Spanish. She is not like me, so ignorant, no. This makes it easy for her at the university. My little girls, also. They will not have the hard time of my sister, no."

The Señor's eyes glow, his white teeth flash. He is grateful for a sympathetic listener. And yet, back of his friendliness is a race-old pride and back of his humility something of a race-old culture.

The Little Girls Alone

One rainy day the mother and aunt are delayed. The two children come home alone, get the key from its hiding place, unlock the house and have lunch by themselves. It rains all afternoon and is raw and cold. In the evening the Señora speaks to me as we slip out to cut some rain-washed roses from our respective back gardens. Alicia and Ursula had been alone all afternoon. Yes, but they liked it. They had a very good time It was fun for them, being alone that way, for a change. And when she came home what did she find? They were wearing the couch covers to keep themselves warm. Alicia, yes, and Ursula, the same. They had been singing and telling stories and playing with dolls. She had told them never to start a fire, never to do anything with matches.

"It was a little cold, yes. But it was much fun," says Ursula, bounding out of the asparagus bed with a red pepper dangling over her ear. She poses on one toe and tosses back her curls. "Yes, it was gretta fun," she laughs.

"Some children," I observe, "would not have been so good."

"But children always should do what their mothers tell them to do," says Ursula, dropping on to both feet to regard me with long black eyes.

And the plump Señora smiles fondly. "When I tell my children they must do anything, they mind what I tell them," she says. And I gasp a little.

Ukuleles and Yellow Pillows

Exceptions? Perhaps. But they are there, real and human and very much at home, just beyond the hedge and the purple fuchia tree. Their white cottage is neat and comfortable enough without being uncomfortably formal or cheaply pretentious. Their honeysuckle climbs rampantly to the very ridge pole. The living room is more or less strewn with ukuleles and yellow sofa pillows and children's toys. If you drop in some afternoon you may find the Señora busy with a masquerade costume, a college essay or a pot of chili.

Undoubtedly they are exceptional, these gentle, genial, ambitious neighbors of mine. But at any rate, they represent many graceful qualities that you may find in the shabby, shiftless peon in the crumbling adobe houses of Mexico. A flash of beauty, even amid squalor, deep, rich laughter, a love of song and flowers and color. And suddenly and unexpectedly, a turn of phrase, a charm of manner that harks back to the romance and sophistication of old Spain.

"Ursula and Alicia send greetings," says the Señora as she comes to my door for a casual errand. The moment is never too trivial for her courtesy.

"Adios, Señor," she smiles, and with just the right tone of solicitude she wishes me the best of days or the most beneficial of nights, as the case may be.

There is subtle grace in her walk, in her soft voice, in her dark eyes. With the Señora, too, "it is the same," and with the slim young Señorita who is trying hard to overcome her accent, to say nothing of the glowing, vivacious Alicia and Ursula. They are real neighbors, contributing a warmth of friendly companionship, a flare of alien color and melody in our quiet side street, and it is pleasant indeed to have them there, just beyond the hedge and the purple fuchsia tree. T. C. H.

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MUSIC STUDENTS WIN SCHOLARSHIPS

Sixty in Eastman School Show Exceptional Ability

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 30 (Special)—Following competitive examinations, scholarships in the Eastman School of Music have been awarded to 60 students now enrolled in the school. The scholarships, which range in value up to $250, have been provided by friends of the school who desire to see that musical students of unusual promise are given every possible opportunity to improve their natural gifts.

The winners of awards are: Beatrice Kneale Harris, Akron, O.; Ira Cohen, Rochester; Louise Kirlakowsky, Rochester; Louise Skoropa, Rochester; Adelaide Fish, Willet; Lillian Estrin, Buffalo; Clyde Morse, Linden; Karl Weiss, Buffalo; Ruth Walker, Rochester; Elizabeth Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.; Frederick Searles, Worcester, Mass.

Harry Hickman, Rochester; Alice Smith, Rochester; June Mather, Tampa, Fla.; Isadore Appelbaum, Rochester; Ralph Robbins, Lenoir, N. C.; Lois Will, Shreveport, La.; Florence Sandberg, Jamestown; Kathryn Makin, Brooklyn; Kathryn Millspaugh, Yonkers; Jane Mather, Tampa, Fla; Kathryn Barker, Yonkers; Beatrice Ryan, Lockport; Joseph Cleeland, Rochester.

Adelaide Tweedie, Rochester; Ellen Vilstrup, Rochester; Carol Dorman, Le Roy; Dorothy Pund, Augusta, Ga.; Vincent Ewing, Rochester; Helen Hancock of California; Max Ruben, Rochester; Charles Schnerges, Middletown, O.; Robert Moore, Raymond Hasenauer, Vincent Capasso, Edward Murphy, Gustav Kones, Gordon Kinney, Clinton Manning, all of Rochester.

Helen Higgins, Canandaigua; Joseph Schiff, Rochester; Frank Hill, Victor; Abram Boone, Rochester; Leon Lenard, Windsor, Can.; William Eder, New York.

Scholarships in the opera department have been awarded to the following: Frances Bowerman, Caspar, Wyo.; Margaret Bovard, Ithaca; Lois Chambers, Los Angeles, Cal.; Dorween Davidson, Vancouver, B. C.; Franz Heller, Pasadena, Calif.; Lucile Magill, Holdredge, Neb.; Rose Quigley, Farmington, Mass.; Philip Reep, Petersburg, Ill.; Harold Singleton, Kingston, Ont.; Mary Stephen, Cincinnati, O.; Ellen Strong, Seattle, Wash.; Helen Golden, Chicago; Helen Oelheim, Buffalo; Ethel Codd, Vancouver, B. C.; Robert Norton, Seattle, Wash.; Mark Daniels, Portland, Ore.; Winifred Goldsborough, Kansas City, Mo.

UNEMPLOYMENT DECREASES

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence) — The August report of the Federal Department of Labor on employment conditions in North Carolina, says that while there is still some unemployment in the State, most plants are operating, and during August slightly increased their activity. State road work, municipal improvements, and the building program in the various cities offer employment to large numbers of men. Two cotton mills are closed, affecting about 500 employees, which has increased the surplus of unskilled labor in Charlotte. Curtailment of labor by industries affected by hydroelectric power, due to lack of water in the streams by reason of the prolonged drought, is also having its effect.

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Boston
Special Correspondence

ONE winter children of a certain family came to school very scantily clothed. The teacher, hoping to help, called at the home, but not finding them, she called on another family in the same foreign neighborhood.

While there she tactfully introduced the subject of the needy ones. In tone cold with disapproval the good folk told her that the other family was not recognized by them because they had deserted their religion and had become adherents of another quite different. The teacher, however, told them of the littlest boy who had been walking many blocks to school, in extreme weather, in tennis shoes. Then she quietly changed the subject.

The following Monday the needy children appeared at school, each wearing some new garment. The littlest lad was splendid in the shiniest of tawny tan boots, so thick of sole that, as he said, "They clumped good and loud."

The teacher enjoyed all the finery with them, then remarked: "Your father has work now, hasn't he?" The reply was: "Oh, no, father hasn't got a job; Mrs. L—— gave us all these clothes, and ma says its so funny, 'cause Mrs. L—— never used to talk to us!"

Mrs. L—— was the disapproving neighbor. Indeed, sympathy is akin to love, and I had once more leveled the barriers of differing religions.

Nashville, Tenn.
Special Correspondence

A JUDGE who was holding court in a Tennessee town on Christmas morning, was passing out sentences in a unique manner. He presented each prisoner a copy of the New Testament and wrote on it, "Go and sin no more."

Several years later one who had thus been "fined," told the judge that he had obeyed the sentence and was now working, had bought a home, raised his family, and put them through school, and was now a church member.

The Library

Developing Lifelong Readers

"LIBRARIANS have dimly felt in the past that the schools should annually turn streams of young people into the doors of their libraries fully trained for continuous self-education and inspired voluntarily to seek the intelligence service so willingly offered," says Charles E. Rush, librarian of the Indianapolis Public Library. "But a careful study of facts and figures furnishes proof of a tremendous leakage in the process of transfer. Librarians are now beginning to realize that many of their former methods of school co-operation have become conventional and perfunctory, requiring revitalization to meet the conditions and fit the needs of this annually replenished army of unguided youth. Our libraries have registered only a small per cent of those who turn their backs upon instruction. Most of them have dropped out of school without a clear idea of ways and means of following purposeful lines of study through the skillful habit of using the records of other men's experiences and thought. In the incisive phraseology of Dr. Learned, there is a 'need of recasting ideas to suit a special age, attitude, or point of view.'

"Whether in school or out, whether dropped by the school as vocationally fit or unfit, this great uncultivated field lies before each library as a direct responsibility and incomparable opportunity. If librarians, wherever they may be, know books and understand people, they have both ability and resources to aid in the adult education movement. To lead more people to read more wisely and purposefully is not a diffusion of library energy. It is a fundamental obligation.

In the newer methods of instruction Mr. Rush sees "books of information; power and inspiration are rapidly finding their place as the most important and effective tools of the schoolroom. A logical development will be the stimulating guidance in the use of books for the school period and the adult future.

Results From 300 Libraries

"Very little library effort has been made to pick up the slack line between the points where schools and libraries continue. Even where attempts have been made, the results are so indirect and so intangible, as intelligence services are apt to be, that they are difficult to measure, or even described save in general terms. Reports from nearly 300 libraries on methods of group approach indicate that results, from more or less effective work with this intermediate class, are still an unknown quantity.

"Specialized practice among libraries varies greatly. Much of it has been based on the variety of needs and conditions of each community. Few have been able, or have sought, to tabulate their progress. Few are doing more than merely scratching the surface, studying the situation and its needs in an experimental way. So far the efforts have not been sufficiently definite, specific and inclusive to form well defined conclusions. But libraries which have begun specialized practice are increasingly convinced of the needs and possibilities, and are stimulated by the challenge of conflicting problems."

Possible Developments

Among the possible developments of this movement Mr. Rush believes are: "Appointment of elementary school supervisors of reading skilled in inspirational book approach, publication of special textbooks designed to arouse latent reading impulses and based on age and group interests, wide use of school and home-reading facilities, provision for test cases of individual schools giving special instruction to those about to leave school, development of studies adapting new educational methods in individual book instruction, encouragement of library groups for informal book discussion, organization of direct and indirect advisory library service, consideration of the rural problem with its tremendous population without library facilities and therefore facing great disadvantages, greater needs and still greater difficulty of learning the best use of books, and systematic study of the kind of books required to elevate the appreciation level of young readers.

"Are librarians feeling encouraged in this work?" Mr. Rush asks and answers his own question.

"Yes, because these immature citizens are not 'quitters or slackers.' They are not to be censored through adverse criticism, when through straitened circumstances, lack of interest in school, or accident of location they scatter like seeds in the wind. Instead they will be considered as an important, distinct, economic group, whose needs challenge the educational, social and business world to provide methods of training which will keep their minds open, informed and above the dead level of the present vast majority. When these problems are solved, as they will be, formal education will gradually merge, not pass abruptly, into adult education and life's activities."

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SHEDD AQUARIUM DIRECTORS NAMED

$2,000,000 Chicago Project to Be Near Field Museum

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 30—Boston men have been appointed director and associate director of the $2,000,000 Shedd Aquarium, to be built of white marble adjacent to the Field Museum of Natural History on Chicago's lake front, off the downtown business district, it is announced. They are George F. Morse, for five years director of the Boston Aquarium, widely known as a naturalist, and Walter H. Chute, who succeeded Mr. Morse as director of the Boston Aquarium. Both are in Chicago now, ready to begin their duties.

They will take charge immediately of directional and research work necessary in designing and erecting the building. Mr. Morse organized the Massachusetts Sportsmen's League, served two years in the Legislature with President Coolidge, was secretary of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association, and was for five years director of Boston Aquarium. Later he became director of the Boston Zoo. He was called to Chicago recently when the Chicago Zoological Society launched its project to build what it calls the world's largest zoo in the forest preserve here.

Mr. Chute was one of the organizers of the Boston Aquarium Society, is a lecturer and writer and is widely known as an authority on fish.

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SUNSET STORIES

Peter and Bill

CAN you guess to whom these names belong? Perhaps they are twin brothers, perhaps little cousins or maybe two close friends? Well, guess if you can, and if you do not, the end of this story will give the answer to the riddle.

Peter and Bill were small, and sturdy, ever restless. Jumping was more in their line than walking and their patter, patter, patter, was heard all day long up and down the stairs, and in and out of the garden. But nobody minded because Peter and Bill were two obedient and willing little messengers, always ready to run on an errand and to give joyful service.

In the summer Peter and Bill were as brown as berries, because they wore no shoes or stockings, but went paddling about in the cool streams and then toasted themselves in the nice warm sunshine. When Peter and Bill were quite tiny, Mother used to take them both in her hands and kiss them. As they grew older, Father taught them how to play football, how to walk on stilts, how to climb trees, ride a bicycle, and other delightful things.

They were just as ready as ever to render loving service, and when Mother wanted something in a hurry, or Father had started out without his stick, or Cook was hurried because the grocer boy had forgotten to bring the orders, off sprang Peter and Bill, and in the twinkling of an eye—or almost—Mother got what she had left upstairs, Father had his stick before the street car came along to carry him off to his business, and Cook was all smiles because Peter and Bill had trundled off gayly and brought back all her supplies.

Peter and Bill shared the same room, slept in the same bed, and one never went out without the other. They were always dressed exactly alike. They never spoke to each other so they were never tempted to quarrel. When Peter had a bath, Bill had to get in too and together they splashed away merrily.

On Sundays, Peter and Bill walked quietly to church, and on one memorable day they began a new life. Peter and Bill went to school, and there they began to learn that jumping and hopping and sliding were only for play-time and that they must keep quite still when teacher spoke. At first this was but an easy task, accustomed as they were to frolic all day long, but they soon learned, and enjoyed the run home through the pretty country lanes all the more. Then Teacher was so kind and loving, that it simply meant one more person for whom to run. Were there any flowers to pick for her desk, and many other things to do?

Peter and Bill—well no, I am not going to tell you any more about what they did, but rather who they are, as I am sure you are getting puzzled! Peter and Bill are just simply two legs belonging to little 7-year-old Sammy Norton.

Why are they called Peter and Bill? If you ask him, this is what he will tell you: "I like to pretend my legs are two strong, willing horses like those on Mr. Brown's farm, and he always calls them Peter and Bill, so why shouldn't I!"

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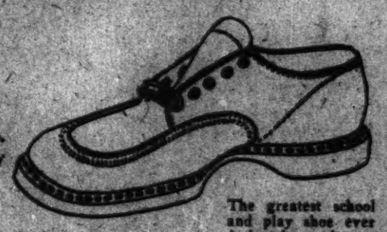
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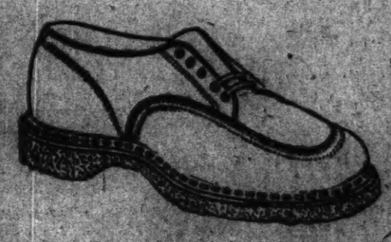
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VOTERS START REGISTRATION

Ward Offices Opened for Fortnight—220,000 Already on List

Registration of voters for the municipal election Nov. 3 opened in the 22 wards of Boston today. With fully 220,000 already on the voting lists indications are that by the time the supplementary ward enrollment is completed Oct. 14 the number of citizens eligible to ballot will exceed all past records of local elections.

Although the ward registration stations will be open for the ensuing two weeks, the central office in the City Hall annex will continue to enroll voters from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Foreign-born applicants are required to present their naturalization papers at all ward stations. The dates, hours, and places for ward registration, announced by the election commission, are:

Sept. 30, Oct. 1 and 2, from 6 p. m. to 10 p. m.

Ward 1—Samuel Adams School, Webster Street.
Ward 2—Wardroom, Bunker Hill and Lexington Streets.
Ward 3—Cushman School, Parmenter Street.
Ward 4—Rice Training School, Appleton Street.
Ward 5—Abraham Lincoln School, Arlington Street, corner Melrose Street.
Ward 6—Parkman School, West Broadway, between B and C streets.
Ward 7—Gate of Heaven Club, East Seventh Street, between H and I streets.
Ward 8—Joshua Bates School, Harrison Avenue.
Ward 9—Swedish Baptist Temple, Shawmut Avenue and Rutland Street.
Ward 10—Farragut School, Fenwood Road and Huntington Avenue.
Ward 11—Abby W. May School Thornton Street.
Ward 12—Roxbury High School, Warren Street.
Ward 13 — Benedict Fenwick School, Magnolia Street.
Ward 14—Atherton School, Columbia Road.
Ward 15—Booth, Columbia Road, corner Quincy Street.
Ward 16 — Rochambeau School, Gibson Street, near Adams Street.
Ward 17—Florence A. Nightingale School, Park Street, near Washington Street.
Ward 18—Edmund P. Tileston School, Norfolk Street.
Ward 19—St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Paul Gore Street.
Ward 20 — Longfellow School, South Street, corner Hewlett Street.
Ward 21 — William McKinley School, St. Mary's Street, near Mountfort Street.
Ward 22—Thomas Gardner School, Athol Street.

October 3, 5 and 6, from 6 p. m. to 10 p. m.

Ward 1 — East Boston High School, Marion Street.
Ward 2—Harvard School, Prescott Street side.
Ward 3—Winchell School, Blossom and Parkman Streets.
Ward 4 — Charles C. Perkins School, St. Botolph Street.
Ward 5—A. M. E. Church, Charles and Mt. Vernon Streets.
Ward 6—Hawes Hall School, West Broadway, near Dorchester Street.
Ward 7—Shurtleff School, Dorchester Street, near West Seventh Street.
Ward 8—George T. Angell School, Hunneman Street.
Ward 9—Everett School, Camden Street.
Ward 10—Thomas Dwight School, Smith Street, corner Phillips Street.
Ward 11—George Putnam School, Columbus Avenue.
Ward 12—Eliot Congregational Church, Walnut Avenue, corner Dale Street.
Ward 13—Municipal building, Columbia Road, corner Bird Street.
Ward 14 — Sarah Greenwood School, Glenway Street.
Ward 15—Robert Fulton Council, K. of C., Eaton Square.
Ward 16—Booth, Edwin Street, next to No. 18, corner Denvir Street.
Ward 17 — Municipal Building, Washington Street, corner Norfolk Street.
Ward 18—Phineas Bates School, Beech Street.
Ward 19—Curtis Hall, South Street (custodian's room).
Ward 20—Mozart School, Beech Street.
Ward 21 — Washington Allston School, Cambridge Street.
Ward 22—William Wirt Warren School, Waverly Street.

Oct. 7, 8 and 9, from 6 p. m. to 10 p. m.

Ward 1—Paul Jones School, Horace and Byron Streets.
Ward 2—Copley School, Bartlett Street.
Ward 3—Municipal Building, Tyler Street, corner Oak Street.
Ward 4—Trade School for Girls, entrance 73 Hemenway Street.
Ward 5—Prince School, wardroom, Exeter Street, corner Newbury Street.
Ward 6—Lincoln School, East Broadway, near K Street.
Ward 7—John Boyle O'Reilly School, Dorchester Street.
Ward 8—Municipal Building, Dudley Stret, corner Vine Street.
Ward 9—Asa Gray School, Weston Street.
Ward 10—Jefferson School, Heath Street.
Ward 11—Margaret Fuller School, Glen Road.
Ward 12—Williams School, Homestead Street.
Ward 13—Edward Everett School, Pleasant Street, near Savin Hill Avenue.
Ward 14—Pauline Agassiz Shaw School, corner Morton and Norfolk Streets.
Ward 15—Marshall School, Westville Street.
Ward 16 — Ellen H. Richards School, Beaumont Street.
Ward 17—Frank V. Thompson School, Maxwell and Nelson Streets.
Ward 18—Hyde Park High School, Everett Street, corner Harvard Avenue.
Ward 19 — Francis Parkman School, Patten Street, near Hyde Park Avenue.
Ward 20—Basement, branch Public Library, Center Street, near Mt. Vernon Street.
Ward 21—Brighton High School, Cambridge and Warren Streets.
Ward 22—Wardroom, Washington Street, near Market Street.

Oct. 10, 12, and 14, From 6 p. m. to 10 p. m.

Ward 1—Blackinton School, Leyden Street.
Ward 2—Bunker Hill School, Baldwin and Bunker Hill Streets.
Ward 3—Franklin School, Waltham Street.
Ward 4—Martin School, Huntington Avenue.
Ward 5—Osteopathic Clinic, 415 Newbury Street.
Ward 6—Benjamin Pope School, O Street.
Ward 7 — William E. Russell School, Roseclair Street.
Ward 8—Hugh O'Brien School, Dudley Street.
Ward 9—Roxbury Municipal Court, Roxbury Street.
Ward 10—Lowell School, Centre Street, corner Mozart Street.
Ward 11—Wardroom, Minton Hall, 4 Hyde Park Avenue.
Ward 12—St. Ansgarius Episcopal Church, Elm Hill Avenue and Warren Street.
Ward 13—Harbor View Street School, Harbor View Street (booth in yard).
Ward 14—Audubon School, Harvard Street.
Ward 15 — Benjamin Cushing School, Robinson Street.
Ward 16—Minot School, Neponset Avenue, opposite Minot Street.
Ward 17—Gilbert Stuart School, Richmond Street.
Ward 18—Damon School, Readville Street.
Ward 19 — Municipal Building, Washington and Ashland streets.
Ward 20—Beethoven School, Washington Street and Fernciff Avenue.
Ward 21—Alexander Hamilton School, Chestnut Hill Avenue.
Ward 22—Oak Square School, Oak Square.

This Cabbage Patch Covers 400 Acres

Mr. Warley's Hoe Is Busy at Mobile — Ships 2,500,000 Heads North, East, West

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Probably Edward Warley, fruit and produce merchant, but better known as a cabbage grower, could tell Mrs. Wiggs something about cabbage patches.

Mr. Warley's patch covers 400 acres and has on it about 2,500,000 heads of cabbage. It is said to be the largest patch in the world.

Mrs. Wiggs' patch was something else.

The Warley cabbage patch attracts tourists from all parts of the country as they pass through this section. As far as the eye can see—cabbages, then some more cabbages—all the same color and uniform size.

Sometime ago Mr. Warley started his cabbage and hog farm. The land that he had was poor soil, and not drained. At that time the land was not worth $5 per acre—now it is considered one of the most valuable farms in this part of the country.

The first steps for developing this land and making it suitable for planting was to work out a system of drainage. Deep ditches and cross ditches, mains and branches were all worked out, at the same time stump pullers were put to work to clear the ground. The land is so well drained now that heavy rains do not disturb the crop or prevent work in the fields. Mr. Warley soon found out that one man could not run both this large cabbage patch and raise hogs. He sold the hogs and kept the cabbage patch.

Following the harvesting of the cabbage crop, corn, soy beans and peas are planted to improve the soil and at the same time provide foodstuff for the animals. Cabbage plants are set out in October, November and December, and are harvested in March and April. Cars are packed and shipped to the north, east and west, arriving at a time when Florida cabbage is out of season.

Mrs. Wiggs and Her Cabbage Patch Now Have Competition

FLOWER MISSION TELLS OF WORK

Activities Will Be Expanded During Winter, Mrs. Root Says

Vegetables and fruit continue to be needed by the Benevolent Fraternity Fruit and Flower Mission which has just concluded a successful four months' season of work under its new program and now announces a change in its service, better adapted to the requirements and the resources of autumn.

Mrs. George H. Root talked today at Horticultural Hall, where the headquarters of the mission are maintained, of the happy results of the intensive campaign, after the affiliation of the local with the national guild, and of the outlook for the future. In part, she said: "I should make this an account of stewardship and an expression of thanks for services rendered our mission by many solicitous friends not only in Greater Boston but in the rural regions as well. The flowers brought into the North and South Stations have been regularly given to organizations which have most gratefully appreciated them. The Elizabeth Peabody House, the Boston Dispensary and other welfare groups have been glad to have the generous gifts and the Army and Navy Club has, throughout the summer, taken the Tuesday flowers from the North Station to the Chelsea Naval Hospital.

"The hamper work has been continued and at least 22 organizations in the neighborhoods of the four receiving stations, South Bay Union, Bulfinch Place Church, North End Union and Robert Gould Shaw House, have been supplied.

"The gift alone of the flowers after the exhibitions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society would have made the summer's work worth while. Six such exhibitions have taken place, and two more will occur this year. As a result, flowers have been given to as many as 21 institutions in the course of one day.

"Vegetables and fruit continue to be needed. The railroads are willing to accept shipments, properly packed, at any of their stations, and, upon arrival at the terminals, will turn them over to the proper agencies for handling. We believe also that in many rural districts there are excess crops of apples and vegetables, which their growers would be glad to pack and turn over to the railroads for delivery to us.

"Horticultural Hall, in which the Massachusetts Horticultural Society has so kindly given us space and assistance, will remain open to those who wish to deposit supplies there and if our own representatives are not there to receive the gifts Mr. Farrington, the secretary, will at once notify us.

"We need material for winter bouquets, bulbs, etc., so that they can be grown for Thanksgiving and Christmas distribution. Surely if flowers are so lavishly appreciated in the summer, they will be doubly appreciated in the short, darker days of winter."

MR. BOWLES ELECTED IN VERY LIGHT VOTE

Appeal of Dry Leader Said to Have Had Effect

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 30 (Special) — Some Republican and Democratic leaders today were inclined to credit the last-minute plea of William M. Forgrave, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, that advocates of prohibition refrain from voting in the special election, as an important factor in reducing the size of the vote cast yesterday in the Second Massachusetts Congressional District in which Henry L. Bowles, avowedly wet, polled 12,702, and Roland D. Sawyer, who stood for modification of the Volstead Act, polled 9067.

The total vote was estimated at not more than 20 per cent at the best, in any town or city in the district, except Ware and Montague, and while light balloting was expected in a special election, the influence of Mr. Forgrave's widely circulated advice to the "drys" is believed to have contributed largely to the exceptionally light vote.

Mr. Bowles last night affirmed his appreciation of the high honor conferred upon him and pledged an attempt to do justice to the office. He also expressed his gratitude to learn that Andrew Warner (R.), of Sunderland, was elected to the State Legislature from the Third Franklin District in a special election also conducted yesterday.

NEW TRUSTEESHIP SOUGHT TO SAVE LOWELL OBSERVATORY

Contention Is That Trust Section Allows Flagstaff Site to Be Sold—Want Permanency Defined

PHOENIX, Ariz., Sept. 30 (Special)—Further existence in Arizona of the Lowell Astronomical Observatory may depend upon the outcome of a suit just submitted in the state Supreme Court. The matter appears to hinge upon a construction of Arizona law and the suit places Constance S. Lowell, widow of the noted New England authority, Dr. Percival Lowell, in the seemingly anomalous position of seeking to break her husband's will in order to carry out his wishes with regard to the retention of the Observatory at Flagstaff.

The major part of the estate had been left in trust for continuance of the astronomical work, with Guy Lowell, a New York and Brookline architect, named as trustee. It is related that the trustee claims power to sell the observatory site and to remove the astronomical work at some other point. Now, contention is raised by Mrs. Lowell that the trust section of the will is invalid, as having been in conflict with Arizona law at the time it was written and she therefore asks that it be so declared.

Under an act passed for the purpose by a later Arizona Legislature, she seeks establishment of a new trusteeship in Guy Lowell, George Putnam of Boston, and Henry S. Pritchett of New York, with strict definition of a desire to have the observatory remain on Mars Hill, Flagstaff. In argument before the Supreme Court, her attorneys declared the trustee is forbidden to dispose of any of the observatory property of 93 acres and a number of buildings.

As early as 1897 Dr. Lowell was making observation of Mars, as a planet whereon might be demonstrated the existence of life similar to that known upon Earth. On suggestion of Prof. W. H. Pickering that ideal atmospheric conditions might be found in Arizona, Dr. A. E. Douglass of Cambridge was dispatched to the southwest to seek a site for an observatory. Flagstaff was selected, and observations were begun May 22, 1894. With an 18-inch glass, the existence of the canals of Schiaparelli was demonstrated, as well as their duplication.

Two years later was mounted a 24-inch glass, made by Alvin Clark & Sons of Cambridge. By its use much of value has been found, with especial reference to Mars, upon which Dr. Lowell has issued a number of works of high value. In his later years the founder was in personal charge of the observatory work. It is now directed by Dr. V. M. Slipher. Dr. Douglass of the original staff now is in charge of the Steward Astronomical Observatory on the university campus in Tucson.

LIBRARY LECTURE SERIES ANNOUNCED

Lectures to be given at the Boston Public Library on Thursdays at 8 p. m. and Sundays at 3:30 p. m. throughout the present season begin tomorrow with Mrs. Alice Howland Macomber as speaker. On Oct. 4, Quincy Kilby is to give, "The Story of the Boston Theater."

The series includes the usual lectures by the Drama League and the Field and Forest Club, and will be concluded on April 15, when the final lecture is to be given by Dr. Hesketh Hubbard, organizing secretary of the Print Society, England, who is to tell, "How to Distinguish Prints."

WAGE CUT ANNOUNCED

TROY, N. H., Sept. 30 (AP)—The Troy Blanket mills have posted a notice to the effect that all wages of operatives will be cut 10 per cent, effective Oct. 1.

OLD PROVIDENCE ATHENÆUM TO EXPAND

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 30 (Special)—Shareholders of the Providence Athenæum, where Poe, the poet-novelist, and Mrs. Whitman spent many happy hours, have decided at their ninetieth annual meeting to petition for legislative sanction which will enable enlargement of the library. It is proposed to ask amendment of the charter to enlarge the financial scope of the corporation from $100,000 to $300,000.

Miss Grace F. Leonard, the librarian, reported that the Athenæum now has 103,460 volumes, and the circulation for the year was 72,943. The average daily circulation was 287, but the largest single day's circulation was 603 on Saturday, Feb. 14. The files were increased by the addition of 307 volumes and 441 pamphlets during the twelfthmonth.

ADEQUATE ART WORK ASKED FOR SCHOOLS

C. Edward Newell, the new director of manual arts in the Boston public schools, hopes to accomplish two things this school year; to determine the terminology of art as used in the Boston schools and to establish the minimum requirements in art instruction in senior high schools for entrance to the Teachers College of the City of Boston and the minimum essential required for entrance to the high schools.

Mr. Newell came to his present positon last spring, succeeding Theodore M. Dillaway who was called to Philadelphia.

BROWN UNIVERSITY HONORS AWARDED

Work of 24 Men and 10 Women Recognized

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 30 (Special)—Preliminary highest honors and preliminary honors have been won by 24 men and 10 women at Brown University. The awards to juniors, based on the first two academic years, originated in 1922 and aim "to encourage and recognize distinguished work by students to seek scholarly attainment in close association with one of more members of the faculty."

The awards are announced as follows:

Preliminary highest honors — Thomas E. Beehan and Merrill W. Chase, Providence; F. Miles Flint, Friendship Heights, Md.; Gardner C. Hudson, Fitchburg, Mass.; Lawton P. G. Peckham, Newport; Frederick B. Weiner, New York.

Preliminary Honors—Howard L. Andrews, East Greenwich; Thomas D. Bowman, Pottsville, Pa.; Gabriel Caplan, Fitchburg, Mass.; Walcott C. Chandler, Greenville; Eugene A. Conant, Apponaug; John G. Dow, Kennebunkport, Me.; Richard Formidoni, Woodbridge, N. J.; Daniel Lapolla, Edgar R. Loud and Joseph A Yates, Providence; John C. Greene, Boston; Edward T. Richards, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Clarence S. Sherman, Asbury Park, N. J.; James G. Smith, Torrington, Conn.; Robert M. Smith, Brookline, Mass.; Arthur R. Tebbutt, New Bedford, Mass.; George T. Tsukuno, Seattle, Wash.; Solomon Udelowitz, Waterbury, Conn.

Women's College, preliminary honors—Elizabeth P. Armstrong, Mildred L. Fisher, Theta C. Holmes, Mildred E. Marcett, Alverda B. Sammis, Providence; Dorothy H. Hampson, Edgewood; Mildred V. Mott, Block Island; Marjorie W. Sallie, Foxboro, Mass.; Edythe E. Pine, Edgewood, and Gertrude P. Squires, Buffalo, N. Y.

MORGAN MEMORIAL ENROLLING CHILDREN

Forecasts Record Registration for Varied Classes

The Morgan Memorial classes for children will open next week, the first classes beginning Monday. Registration is now in progress at the institution's children's building, Shawmut Avenue. Already between 400 and 500 have enrolled. It is expected that the total registration will exceed last year's mark of 1600.

The week-day activities include the day nursery and kindergarten school and religious school for children two to five years old; week-day church school, primary industrial classes and music classes for children six to eight years old; church school, sewing, cooking, home-keeping, woodworking, basketry, picture framing, tin-can toy making and home-gardening, and window boxes for children 9 to 11 years old, besides piano and violin classes, classes in Italian and Arabic and the Boy Scouts.

For seniors and young people from 16 to 21 years there are besides the church school and other religious activities the advanced music classes, the gymnasium classes and industrial classes. There are similar classes for adults, including beginners' English, dressmaking, domestic science, china painting, religious education, music and Americanization.

NORTHAMPTON AWAITS D. A. R.

The fall meeting of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution will be held at the First Church, Northampton, opening at 2:30 p. m. on Oct. 8, the president-general, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, will be guest of honor at the Friday morning session. A reception and luncheon will be given for her by the Betty Allen Chapter, the hostess chapter, on Friday in Memorial Hall. This will be followed by an automobile trip to Amherst, Mount Holyoke and Smith colleges and Williston Seminary.

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RADIO

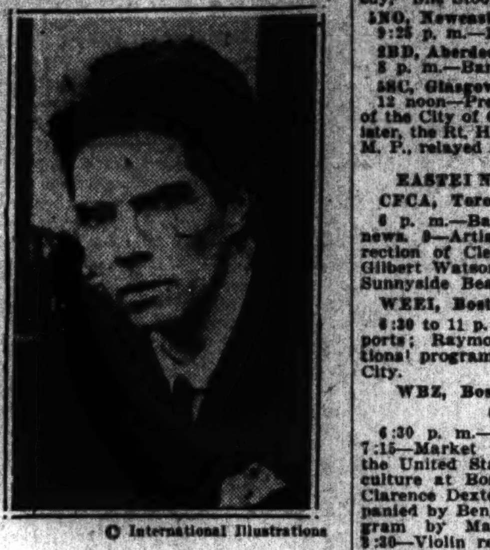
British Radio Exhibition Shows Improved Apparatus

Prof. A. M. Low Discusses Albert Hall Show and Simplicity of Future Developments

Prof. A. M. Low, the writer of this article, is a Vice-President and Fellow of the Radio Association. He is technical advisor to the Wireless League, and during the war was in command of the R. F. C. Experimental Works, where he was responsible for the design of the wireless control-sending gears for torpedoes.

Professor Low was one of the original experimenters to deal with the transmission of photographs and vision by wireless; he has introduced a three-in-one valve, an apparatus for transmitting writing by wireless, and a radio survey method for the investigation of the formation of the earth's crust.

Prominent in British Radio



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PROF. A. M. LOW

London

The most remarkable thing about the Albert Hall Radio Exhibition is the fact that such an event can be held at all. The Albert Hall has been the scene of many a famous singer's début in London and 30 years ago it would have seemed impossible that some of the best known firms in England should be devoting their energies to a study so new.

Surrounded by an eager crowd is the apparatus used by Marconi about 30 years ago to transmit messages over the then miraculous distance of about one mile. Close by can be seen the original valve parts used during the experiments which have resulted in the Aladdin's Lamp of today; the "valve" which can bring music to our homes from hundreds or even thousands of miles away.

That these experiments should have begun by an investigation of the reason for the blackening of the glass of electric light is indicative of the strange manner in which future developments may occur.

The natural science and art of radio is at present but little understood and one year is a vast period in wireless life. Yet at this exhibition, organized by the National Association of Radio Manufacturers and Traders, including exhibits by over 100 firms, it is estimated that more than 35,000 people are employed in producing the apparatus of which samples are exhibited.

Well over £10,000,000 per annum is spent by the public on the new toy, a toy which is destined to speed up civilization and to bring the corners of the earth together.

Compared to Last Year

In comparison with the exhibits of last year, apart from those more or less confined to experimental demonstrations and to the work of amateurs, the most remarkable fact is that wireless is becoming a common household necessity.

I cannot say that at the exhibition there are many striking examples of progress. It is more a steady and businesslike demonstration of wireless utility. We do not now adopt new ideas for manufacture while they are hardly understood, as was the case during the Great War.

There are sets to be purchased, from the crystal receiving apparatus, costing less than £1, to the massive furniturelike cabinets, giving the purchaser little change out of £100. There are exhibits of instruction books and exhibits by the great wireless papers of today, a good indication of the grip this industry has upon the manufacturing and consuming public alike. For £6 one can purchase an all-British receiving set, complete with telephones and every fitment, finished not in a hasty manner, but more after the style of a good piano.

The general trend of design would seem to be toward the 100-mile range crystal set for the casual and economical user, and the two, three and four-valve sets which can be easily used and which will, with the new radiocasting arrangement, give the owner the opportunity of having the choice of several programs from English stations alone.

Selectivity is now a great point and most of these receiving sets have sufficient selective powers to cut out local stations when outside a 20-mile radius. The more expensive multivalve sets are usually fitted with some kind of rejector or wave trap circuits and the multivalve superheterodyne outfit is beginning to appear. Even these, however, are rendered to some extent convenient for general use by the supply of more than one aerial for varying wave bands.

Ideal Set

The manufacturer appears to realize that the ideal of the public is a set which could be left alone without aerial or earth or accumulators, and which could be provided with a row of buttons marked America, France, Germany, London, and Glasgow. We have a long way to go before that stage is reached, but experiments on beam transmission and short wave sending are leading that way.

The requirements of the public are well shown by the large number of loudspeaker outfits arranged to be tuned with two or even one dial. The dial has usually a micrometer or vernier attachment, and in the case of the A. J. S. set a very neat friction driven adjustment is supplied for the final "touch." The method of obviating hand capacity effects, for the need for long knob handles contained in these instruments is very deft. The back of the panel is metal faced behind the controls.

There are several examples of what I must call "furniture wireless sets." The loudspeaker with its "tin" horn no longer contents the luxurious radio fan. At the Albert Hall you can purchase cabinets which are works of art, and loudspeakers are shown which in pedestal form would be an ornament to any room.

Just as light in the best buildings is arranged in a concealed and gentle manner, so in the future, if the wireles valve and the lamps are not combined, the music will appear from some hidden recess or from a gracefully concealed and exquisitely carved piece of furniture.

There are simple crystal sets with a guaranteed 200-mile range from the Daventry station 5XX, and there are numbers of stands from which really first-class components can be purchased by those who prefer to make their own outfit. Comparisons are notoriously odious, but if America can teach us much in the way of enthusiasm, I think no one will deny that the British-made components more than maintain the traditions of engineering from the old country.

The general change in methods of manufacture, finish, ease of use and solidity of construction that has taken place within the last year is truly remarkable. The component side of the show brings home the care now taken to secure efficiency—low-loss coils, improved methods of resistance choke coupling are novelties seen on several stands. Among the many exhibits which caught my eye I will give a few examples.

Glass Cabinets

On the B. T. H. stand is a very pretty glass-housed two-valve set. The use of the glass seems to have possibilities, for many of us like to "see the works," and glass is a good method of keeping out dirt. Glass does not deteriorate appreciably with sunlight, which is more than can be said of some of the ebonite panels that are in use.

It is unfortunate for general neatness of construction that valves cannot be more standardized. Not only would it reduce cost, but even with the complicated construction seen in the sectioned exhibits of valves it is very evident that the general public are not interested in details. The valve is a valve to them, and within the next few years a price of 3s. 6d. could meet the case, if real standardization was practicable. Not more than three types of valve in all are really necessary for average purposes.

The Gecophone crystal sets are particularly neat. Messrs. Burndept show a tortoise shell finish loudspeaker, together with a seven-valve superheterodyne outfit which, with an aerial not more than 20 inches square, will pick up every station in England and many on the Continent with good loudspeaker results.

There is a crystal set made like a book known as the Kenmac, a handy outfit to carry on a tour and instantly usable by throwing a wire over a tree to form the aerial when properly insulated. The Radio Communication Company have a two-valve loudspeaker set which is particularly neat, the majority of three valves sets are mostly straight circuits, with one H. F. A., detector and one or more L. F. units.

The amateurs, who have been responsible for many of the great advances made in radio, have not been forgotten and even the superhet components can be purchased to make up into one of the most attractive sets imaginable.

It will not be long before the wireless receiving set carries other advantages besides the free insurance offered by several firms. We shall not have any need for aerial or earth, tuning it will be a question of pressing a few buttons, and the relaying of Continental and other stations to England for reradiocasting will place the radiocasting resources of many other countries at our disposal for the price of a few shillings.

Accumulators, with dull-emitting valves, will be things of the past. There is even now a battery which is capable of giving 18 months' service when used with the D. E. 3 valve. It is an improved type of Léchanché and is being introduced by the Sterling firm. Priced very moderately it can be recharged at the end of over one year's service for a cost of 5s.

The utilitarian side of radio is well represented by a water tight set for use on lifeboats, one further reminder of the great part that wireless is to play in the future. Before many years we shall be in constant touch with headquarters when we travel. We will think nothing of talking to our homes as we drive along the road, and still less of listening in to a Paris concert as we sit comfortably in the Scotch express from London.

Wireless is a natural science in which every amateur can play his part, it is a natural science destined to bring the outskirts of the Empire more intimately into touch with the mother country than all the political speeches that were ever made.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

PWX, Havana, Cuba (400 Meters)
8:30 to 11:30 p. m.—Concert at the Malecón band stand by the Municipal Band of Havana; Modesto Fraga, band leader.

CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (356 Meters)
10:45 p. m.—Gilbert Watson and his orchestra from Sunnyside Beach, Toronto.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280.2 Meters)
6 p. m.—Kiddies' Klub. 6:30—WNAC dinner dance orchestra direction "Jimmie" Gallagher. 8—Musical interpretations," Stuart Mason. 8:10—Concert orchestra, direction William F. Dodge.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)
5:30 to 10 p. m.—Big Brother Club; reports; musicale; specials from WEAF, New York and courtesy program.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:15—Reports. 7:30—Radio nature story by Thornton W. Burgess. 8—Concert by the Rainbow Trio, presenting Hazel Smith, violin; Orely Melville, cello; Phyllis Mosman, piano. 8:30—Program by Rene F. Dagenais, pianist. 8:45—Contralto recital by Bertha St. Claire. 9:15—Alandale Hour. 10:15—Reports.

WCTS, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)
8 p. m.—Concert program.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner music, trio and vocalists. 6:45—Weather report. 7:15—Baseball scores. 7:20—Dinner music continued. 9:30—Dance music, Colt Park Municipal orchestra and singers.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
6 to 12 p. m.—Dinner music; Synagogue services under the auspices of the United Synagogue of America; concert by the United States Army band from Washington; specialties; Bossert Marine orchestra; Jack Albin and his orchestra, presented by Paul Whiteman.

WAHG, Richmond Hill, N. Y. (316 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Thonton Fisher, sport talk. 7:45—Joe Zimmerman, pianist. 8—Mrs. Paul V. Allen, soprano. 8:15—Clifford Kilby, banjoist. 8:30—John P. Simpson, baritone. 8:45—Joe Zimmerman, pianist. 9—Stellario Cambria, mandolinist. 9:15—Mrs. Paul V. Allen, soprano. 9:30—Clifford Kilby, banjoist. 9:45—John P. Simpson, baritone. 9:55—Time signals. 10—Weather report. 10:05—Stellario Cambria. 10:15 to 11:30—Joe Zimmerman and his orchestra.

WLIT, Philadelphia, Pa. (394 Meters)
8:15 p. m.—Arcadia Concert Orchestra, Prof. Feri Sarkozi, director. 8:30—Artist recital from studio. 9—Program of music. 10—Arcadia Dance Orchestra, Salvatore Pizza, director. 10:30—Popular program. 11—Organ recital by Karl Bonawitz.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (277 Meters)
6:55 p. m.—Baseball scores. 7—Lew Chapman and his Pennsylvania Orchestra. 8—Lessons in tap and stage dancing, by Al White. 8:15—Elizabeth Olive Gear, pianist. 8:45—Kenneth Carney, Hawaiian Guitar. 9:15—Robert Fraser, Gospel Singer; Emma Becker, pianist. 9:45—Musical Revue.

WCAP, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
7:30 to 11 p. m.—Program of specialties from WEAF, New York City.

KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:15—News items and market reports. 7:30—Children's period. 8:30—Concert. 9:55—Arlington time signals; weather forecast.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
9 p. m.—Specialty program from WEAF, New York City. 11—Vincent Lopez orchestra.

WEAR, Cleveland, O. (389.4 Meters)
7 p. m.—National Safety Congress banquet.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—News orchestra and soloists. 9—Dance program.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)
7 p. m.—Studio orchestra, under the direction of Jean Goldkette; soloists. 9—Courtesy program.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WREO, Lansing, Mich. (286 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 10—Weather report for upper and lower Michigan; baseball reports.

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Flour, feed and flax markets. Capt. A. F. G. Raikes, the Northwestern Miller. 7—Midweek church service, Judson Memorial Baptist Church, the Rev. Howard A. Vernon, Pastor. 8—Musical program, Gordon Cooke Ensemble. 8:55—Weather report and baseball scores. 9—Remote control program from station WEAF, New York. 10—Dance program. Dick Long's orchestra. 11:30—Organ recital, Eddie Dunstedter.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—Announcements. 6:30—Ralph Emerson at the organ. 7—"Lullaby Time," Ford and Glenn. "The Rhinoceros." 7:15—WLS String Trio. 7:45—Grace Wilson, contralto. 8—Syncopation Hour with Frank Magine, composer of "Venetian Moon" and "Rose." 9—College orchestra. 9:15—Alexander Nakutin's better music program. 10—College orchestra. 10:15—Wabash Ave. Y. M. C. A. quartet. 10:45—Ford and Glenn Time. 11—Ralph Emerson's Request Program.

WJJD, Mooseheart, Ill. (303 Meters)
7:15 p. m. t 1 a. m.—Philharmonic orchestra and Junior band. Studio concert, dance, music and organ recital.

WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
8 p. m.—Weekly book review, Miss Alice B. Coy, the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County. 8:15—Dance program by Marion McKay and his orchestra. 9:45—Studio features.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)
7:30 to 9 p. m.—Concert by the Cardinals: Jack Gable, trombone, saxophone and director; late important news bulletins; official central standard time announced at 9 o'clock.

KSD, St. Louis, Mo. (540 Meters)
7 p. m.—Music by Silverman's Band and Concert Orchestra.

Evening Features

FOR THURSDAY, OCT. 1

GREENWICH TIME

(British programs by courtesy of Radio Times)

5XX, Daventry, Eng. (1600 Meters)
7:50 p. m.—Acts II and III of the opera "Othello," performed by the British National Opera Company, relayed from the Theater Royal, Glasgow. 9:15—Speeches at the dinner of the author's and journalists' sections of the Forum Club.

2LO, London, England (365 Meters)
8 p. m.—Chamber music and the comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer."

5NO, Newcastle, England (400 Meters)
9:25 p. m.—Pianoforte recital.

2BD, Aberdeen, Scotland (495 Meters)
8 p. m.—Band program.

5SC, Glasgow, Scotland (420 Meters)
12 noon—Presentation of the Freedom of the City of Glasgow to the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, P. C., M. P., relayed from St. Andrew's Hall.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (356 Meters)
6 p. m.—Baseball scores and late news. 9—Artists' program under the direction of Clement Hambourg. 10:45—Gilbert Watson and his orchestra, from Sunnyside Beach, Toronto.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)
6:30 to 11 p. m.—Big Brother Club reports; Raymond Koon, baritone; national program from WEAF, New York City.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Leo Reisman's ensemble. 7:15—Market reports as furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture at Boston. 8—Concert by Mrs. Clarence Dexter Smith, soprano, accompanied by Benjamin Buxton. 8:15—Program by Marie Dutton, comedienne. 8:30—Violin recital by Laura S. Jones; Mary H. Steel, accompanist. 8:45—Concert by Julia Cullinane, saxophonist; Myrtle Sleeper, saxophonist; Margaret Knowlton, violinist, and Anna Cullinane, accompanist. 9:30—"The Passing of the Old West," by Lieut.-Col. Charles Wellington Furlong. 10:15—Reports. 10:20—McEnelly's singing orchestra.

WCTS, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)
8 to 11 p. m.—National program from WEAF, New York City.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner program by Ten Eyck Trio, Albany, N. Y. 7:35—"WGY Book Chat," by L. L. Hopkins. 7:45—Program by William Fay, baritone. 8—Pan-American program, Gen. James G. Harbord, speaker, and United States Saxophone Double Sextet from Washington. 10—Royal Hour from WJZ, New York. 11:30—Organ recital, Stephen E. Boisclair.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
6 to 12 p. m.—Dinner music; mid-week services under the auspices of the Greater New York Federation of Churches; specialties; orchestra under the direction of Mr. Joseph Knecht; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

NWYC, New York City (526 Meters)
7 to 11 p. m.—Club Arcady Orchestra; "Big League Baseball," by Frederick G. Lieb, with baseball results; University Quartet: first tenor, Howard McKinnon; second tenor, John McMahon; first bass, Casper Geis; second bass, William Robertson; Clara Rosenzweig, pianist; Virginia Choate Pinner, soprano; The Trio Unique, Herman Neuman, piano; John Fish, flute; Joseph Schwartz, French horn; "Trend of the Times," by Dr. Sydney Neville Ussher, lecture service, board of education; police alarms and weather forecasts; St. George Orchestra, under the leadership of Harold Stern.

WGBS, New York City (316 Meters)
66:30 p. m.—Burr Barnett, baritone. 6:40—Interview with Joe Brown. 6:50—Weekly news review. 7—Voltaire hour of music. 8—Y. M. C. A. half-hour, direction of Elmer Galloway, Bowery Branch Y. M. C. A. 8:30—Oliver Sayler, "Footlight and Lamplight," book and play review. 9—"The Old-Time Minstrels," compiled and directed by Dailey Paskman. 10—Theodore Saidenberg, pianist. 10:10—Daniel Saidenberg, concert cellist. 10:50—Doris Mackay, soprano. 11—Arrowhead orchestra.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (509 Meters)
6:05 p. m.—The Club Pagoda orchestra, Charles Verna, director. 7—Uncle Wip's Roll Call; song duet by Mildred Meyer and Elizabeth Stephen; Louis Meyer, accompanist. 8—Illustrated music talk by Isidor Freed, director of music at the Y. M. and Y. W. H. A. 8:30—Recital by the faculty of the Combs Conservatory of Music. 9:30—The Melody Trio. 10:15—Talk and demonstration on the Efficiency of Receivers by William H. Fortington. 10:30—Dance music; Benjamin Franklin dance orchestra, Howard Lanin, director.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (277 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Billy Hayes and his orchestra. 7:30—Celesta Trio. 8—William S. Johnson, tenor; Christine Messenger, pianist; John A. Shields, violinist. 9—Barry O'Moore, the Irish tenor. 9:30—Frank Cook, songs of yesterday. 10—The Sesquicentennial hour.

KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Children's period. 8—Farm program. 8:30—Concert. 9:55—Arlington time signals. Weather forecast; baseball scores. 10:15—Late concert.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (461.3 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:30—Uncle Kaybee; baseball scores. 8 to 11—National program from WEAF, New York City.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
6:30 to 11 p. m.—Dinner music; talk; national program from WEAF, New York City.

WEAR, Cleveland, O. (389.4 Meters)
7 p. m.—Dinner concert. Marjorie Moore's Melody Maids. 8—R T L program. 9—Chauncey Lee's Orchestra. 10—Vincent Percy organ recital.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)
6 to 11 p. m.—Dinner concert; national program from WEAF, New York City.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)
7 p. m.—Studio orchestra, under the direction of Jean Goldkette; soloists. 9—Jean Goldkette's Serenaders; soloists.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WREO, Lansing, Mich. (286 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8:15—Varied musical program; orchestra; Mr. Carl Hall Dewey, conductor; male quartet; Thomas E. Metzger, flutist; vocal solos; instrumental solos. 10—United States weather report; baseball reports.

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
8 to 10 p. m.—National program from WEAF, New York City.

KYW, Chicago, Ill. (536 Meters)
7 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:[illegible]—Speeches under the auspices of the American Farm Bureau Federation. 8:20—Musical program by symphony orchestra under the direction of Morgan L. Eastman. 9:15—Talk on "Meats" by Mr. John C. Cutting of the Chicago Meat Council. 10—"Evening at Home" program. 11:05—"Hollywood Headlines" by Frank H. Clark. 11:15—H. A. Fall and A. W. Kaney, KYW'S Aerial Minstrels.

WJJD, Mooseheart, Ill. (303 Meters)
6:45 p. m. to 1 a. m.—Dance music; "The Mooseheart Children;" concert program; dance music; organ recital.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
7 p. m. to 1 a. m.—Dinner music; talks and reports; musicale; popular program; organ recital; WLW Orchestra and the "Sky Terrier" Club.

WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (326 Meters)
8 p. m.—Marion McKay's orchestra with studio features. 9—Classical program, vocal and instrumental.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)
7:30 to 9 p. m.—Concert by Wayne W. Lowd and his orchestra; F. Schmeer, violin and director; digest of the International Sunday School lesson for Oct. 4; late important news bulletins; official central standard time announced at 9 o'clock.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)
6 p. m.—Address—One of a series of book talks by Louie Mecker of the literary depart of the Star; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; the Trianon Ensemble. 11:45—The "Merry Old Chief" and Carl Nordberg's Plantation Players; Earl Coleman's Ambassador Hotel Orchestra; Eddie Kuhn's Kansas City Athletic Club Orchestra.

WHO, Des Moines, Iowa (526 Meters)
7:30 to 12 p. m.—The Bankers' Life Trio, under direction of Helen Birmingham; the Bankers' Life Little Symphonic orchestra, under direction of Leon A. Dashoff.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (522 Meters)
6 p. m.—Classical. 7—Randall's orchestra. 9—Program arranged by Florence Long Arnoldi, soprano. 9:45—Orchestra.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)
6:30 p. m. — Hauulea. School of Hawaiian Musicians in recital. 8:30—Dan D. Rogers and his male quartet in recital. 11—The Four in string instrument program.

KPRC, Houston, Tex. (297 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Blanchard's dance orchestra, directed by Claude Blanchard. 8:30—Graham Lyceum Trio, composed of Mrs. Robert Doty, Mrs. Charles Keifer Hardy and Mrs. Vernon Johns Grimes, reader. 9—B. G. Schenck, violinist, and Elizabeth Janke, pianist.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KGO, Oakland, Calif. (361 Meters)
7 p. m.—News items, baseball scores and final reading of weather and stock reports and produce news. 8—"Dear Brutus," a comedy in three acts, by J. M. Barrie, presented by the KGO Players under the direction of Wilda Wilson Church; music by the Arion Trio. 10—Dance music program by Ben Black's orchestra.

KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (429 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—"Ye Towne Cryer" and amusement information. 6:40—Waldemar Lind and orchestra. 7 to 7:30—Rudy Seiger's Fairmont Hotel orchestra, William Schwartzman conducting. 8—Program given through courtesy. 9—Program by the German male chorus of 65 voices, under the direction of Arthur Luis. 10—Jack Coakley's orchestra.

KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters)
7 to 11 p. m.—Varied musical and courtesy program.

KHJ, Los Angeles, Calif. (405 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Children's program presenting Prof. Walter Hertzog telling stories of American history. 7:45—Dr. Philip Lovell. 8—De Luxe program. 10—Art Hickman's orchestra, from the Biltmore Hotel.

KFWO, Catalina Island, Calif. (211 Meters)
7:30 to 9 p. m.—Marine band concert.

WINNIPEG SHOW GREAT SUCCESS

Visitors Delighted With the Many Attractive Displays and Special Features

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 21 (Special Correspondence) — Staged on the lines of a big automobile show, western Canada's first radio exhibition, held in Winnipeg, was a distinct success. Visitors to the show, who were more numerous than anticipated, found the show complete in every respect, from the interesting historical section, to the section where long rows of attractively arranged booths displayed the newest developments in radio progress. One of the visiting radio experts from eastern Canada paid a compliment to the officials of the exhibition and to the Associated Radio of Manitoba, under whose auspices it was held, by declaring that the show was among the best he had ever seen in Canada.

One of the most interesting sections of the exhibition was the amateur's room, in which was displayed a variety of home built sets, one so small as to fit into a walnut shell. Others were contained in small vanity cases, and a one-inch cork was another receptacle for a set that had been proven workable. There was also on display in this section the reradiocasting set used by CKY, the Manitoba Telephones System station. This set was built by H. Reed, traffic manager of the telephones system, and with it CKY won the distinction of holding the record for first long distance radiocasting for Canada. The set is used regularly by CKY for reradiocasting distant United States stations.

Toc H, a service organization founded in the battle area during the late war, had an interesting exhibit showing one way in which radio can be used to help the "shut-ins." One of the organization's aims is to procure a radio set for every person who must stay indoors.

MORE RADIO SETS ON WISCONSIN FARMS

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 28 (AP)—Farm users of the radio have increased nearly threefold in Wisconsin this year, the State Department of Markets announced today.

The United States Department of Agriculture advised the state marketing department that the number of radio sets on farms in Wisconsin in 1924 was 4500, while the number estimated for 1925 is 12,000. The Wisconsin department radiocasts market reports on a wavelength of 278 meters from its own staton, WLBL. The market reports are radiocast six times daily as they come in over a private leased wire which is connected with the large markets. Each Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock the Stevens Point Chamber of Commerce sponsors a musical program from WLBL.

REPORT ON NIAGARA RIVER DIVERSION IS MADE PUBLIC

Summary Given of Work Performed by Joint Control Board—Amount of Water and Electrical Energy Delivered Tested for Efficiency

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—The report on the diversion of waters from Niagara River, covering the work performed by the Niagara Control Board, has been made public by the State Department.

The report, which was dated at Ottawa June 15, but has not previously been published, follows, in part:

Under the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909, diversion within the State of New York of waters of the Niagara River for power purposes is limited to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate a daily diversion at the rate of 20,000 cubic feet of water per second, and within the Province of Ontario, 36,000 cubic feet of water per second.

Of the existing diversions for power purposes, all are returned to the lower Niagara River, with the exception of 500 cubic feet per second, which has been reserved by the United States for diversion for power purposes through the New York State Barge Canal, and such portion of this 500 cubic feet as is actually used is returned to Lake Ontario east of the Niagara River.

The board adopted a method of determining the amount of water diverted by the several power companies on the Canadian and American shores of the Niagara River at Niagara Falls, and directed that hourly records be kept of the diversions by these companies.

The efficiency tests which were made under the direction and in the presence of the board or its representatives consisted of measuring the amount of water used and the amount of electrical energy delivered by a unit at various gate openings.

The United States Power Companies at Niagara Falls have been required to submit reports of hourly measurements to the War Department, indicating the amount of water diverted from the Niagara River. An inspection of these records definitely shows that the diversion of water by these companies has at no time exceeded in the aggregate a daily diversion at the rate of 19,500 cubic feet of water per second.

With respect to the remaining 500 cubic feet per second reserved by the United States for diversion for power purposes through the New York State Barge Canal, accurate measurement of this diversion has not yet been made by the board, such action being delayed pending definition of water rights and allocation of water diversions by the Federal Power Commission.

Inspection by the board of records of the several power companies on the Canadian side of the Niagara River shows that the diversion of water has at no time exceeded in the aggregate a daily diversion at the rate of 36,000 cubic feet of water per second.

While hydraulic installation on both sides of the boundary is now such that it is physically possible to divert water in excess of the treaty limitations, the policy pursued in both countries has been that of partial closure of the older and more inefficient plants and the utilization of the water in the newer and highly efficient plants.

Since Jan. 1, 1925, hourly measurements have been made at the power plants on both sides of the Niagara River at Niagara Falls, and show that all the power plants have been and are being operated in entire compliance with the provisions of the treaty. These records are on file at Buffalo, N. Y.

Hourly records of diversions and frequent inspection by the board will be continued and additional efficiency tests made as changes in conditions warrant or require.

C. FRANCIS JENKINS TO TALK AT BABSON'S

Radio fans are invited to attend a meeting to be held next Friday evening, Oct. 2, at the auditorium, Babson Park, when C. Francis Jenkins, head of the Visual Broadcasting Laboratories in Washington, will explain how within two years radio users will be able to enjoy the movies in their own homes in the same way that they are now enjoying the existing radio programs. So important is this pending development in the radio world that the subject has been made a part of the program of the Twelfth Annual National Business Conference now in session at Babson Park at which business men from all over the country are studying present economic tendencies.

Through the co-operation of Owen D. Young, president of the American Radio Corporation, and Roger W. Babson, arrangements were made to have Mr. Jenkins attend the conference. Mr. Jenkins has been working for several years in perfecting the motion-picture possibilities of the the radio. This is the first time he has ever spoken in Boston and a large attendance is expected. The meeting will be held on the grounds of the Babson Institute in Wellesley Hills.

WDAF TO INCREASE POWER

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 28 (Special)—The Kansas City Star has announced the installation of a new and more powerful radio sending station. The new transmitter now being installed is 1000 watts, twice the power of the present set of WDAF. In addition, it possesses the latest inventions of radio as developed by the Western Electric Company. The opening of the new station will come about the middle of October.

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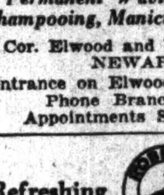
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Flower of Criticism

Silhouettes, by Sir Edmund Gosse. London: Heinemann. 5s. 6d. net.

SILHOUETTES is the mot juste for these pen-portraits by Sir Edmund Gosse, which first made their appearance in the Sunday Times. Collected in book form, they convey that impression of finished workmanship which is reminiscent rather of the atmosphere associated with the Gifford Lecture than the columns of a newspaper.

As we let our thought range over the multitude of literary critics who have attained or maintained pre-eminence in the last 50 years, we find none writing with surer grace and sounder erudition than Sir Edmund Gosse. There may be some who are more brilliant, like Mr. Guedalla, or more witty, like Mr. Lynd, and certainly more intellectually intricate, like Mr. Middleton Murry, but for measured judgment, for keen observation and sound diagnosis, both of purpose and of achievement, we find Sir Edmund Gosse in the foremost rank. Sometimes in his delicate comprehension and keen literary sense of values, he reminds us of the late Sir Walter Raleigh, whose friend he was. At other times, those irresistible flashes of irony which constantly illumine his text, and his delight in all kinds of whimsical personalities, remind us of Anatole France. But his irony is less mordant and his art less dramatic than that of le maître. Nor do we find him indulging in the cynicism which, characteristic of the French people, seemed to be almost savagely epitomized in Anatole France.

Coolness and Impartiality

There is no cynicism in these essays, but there is a coolness and impartiality of judgment and a humorous detachment which, while they do not wither our enthusiasms, neither flout nor foster our prejudices. When Mr. Summers instructs the twentieth century on the subject of Wycherley, and Mr. Scott gives us a portrait of Zélide, Sir Edmund Gosse reminds us that he has already been effectively on the field, and with all his keen appreciation for work well done by others, the value of which no one is more capable of estimating, we are convinced, as we believe is he, that he knows a great deal more about them both than do their respective biographers.

Could anything be more delightful, within the range of a few pages, in its humor and appreciation, than his sketch of Zélide? "Precociously learned and obstinately intellectual," was this young Dutch bluestocking of the eighteenth century, afflicted with an "exaggerated activity without any satisfactory object." After frightening away Bellegarde and James Boswell, both of whom seriously considered marriage with her, conic sections and all, she settled down as the wife of her brother's elderly tutor, until Benjamin Constant found her, and the "satisfactory object" was provided. What a canvas for Anatole France! Almost we can hear that master of language and of irony describing the potentialities, the disappointments, and the final intellectual vindication of the fair Zélide.

Of His Contemporaries

Not less interesting is Sir Edmund Gosse in dealing with his contemporaries, with Mrs. Humphry Ward, of whom he writes a most graceful and appreciative little memoir, and of Andrew Lang. Of Andrew Lang's verse he writes that it danced in fetters. Exquisite workmanship and complete sincerity, two qualifications which Mr. Drinkwater has demanded as the essentials for a poet, he possessed, but how true it is that "he never spoke out." In a few strokes we get here a silhouette of Andrew Lang, which is really as much as we require in an introduction to or a summary of him.

Nothing is more entertaining in a book which supplies us with close on 400 pages of entertainment than a commentary on the imaginary conversations of Mr. George Moore. In inviting the literary élite to sit upon his Aubusson carpet, in the presence of his Lyre-shaped Clock in Ebury Street, it was perhaps not very discreet of Mr. Moore to include one with so fine a scent for absurdities and so skillful a pen in portraying them. It is quite evident, Sir Edmund Gosse observes, that Mr. George Moore has no idea what it is to be discreet where others are concerned, why then should we expect him to exercise discretion on his own behalf? Indeed, we are inclined to think that what anybody else thought of the interviews in Ebury Street would not concern him at all. He is interested for himself and for posterity in his own description of them alone. For our part, however, we rejoice exceedingly that we may thus peep behind the scenes through the eyes of one, other than the stage manager and star performer. It will be remembered that Mr. George Moore recognizes only one star performer, and that himself, in the "imaginary conversations." Nothing shows Sir Edmund Gosse at his ironic best more delightfully than does this essay.

Masterly Restraint

As we close the book we cannot but wish that all foibles and follies, exaggerations and contradictions, could be dealt with in the manner in which Sir Edmund Gosse deals with them. In the calm, steady light of that "lantern of observation," to use his own phrase, which he lifts up for us in all manner of places where the bias of feeling or ignorance is occupying the ground, he discusses things and persons, with a masterly restraint, with a perfect temper, and whether he is expressing his appreciation or admitting his disappointment, with immense enjoyment.

Of such certainly is the flower of criticism, so neatly and effectively does it deal with that which encumbereth the ground, and so diligently and so generously does it search out that which is entitled to praise and permanence.

E. F. H.

For the Nursery

Silhouette by Elsa Hasselriis for "Shen of the Sea," Chinese Stories for Children, by Arthur Bowie Chrisman (Dutton).

A History of Clowning

Clowns and Pantomimes, by M. Willson Disher. London: Constable. 21 2s. net.

THE first chapter of this fascinating book opens with an epigram: "Satisfy people's desire for the ridiculous and they will accept your idea of the sublime." Here is a fundamental of good drama which has often been overlooked, though recognized by the modern Bernard Shaw as clearly as by the still more modern Shakespeare. One should see Sir Barry Jackson's production of Hamlet in modern dress to realize how true it is. As Mr. Willson Disher says in an excellent "Anatomy of Mirth," "Hamlet's portrait were incomplete did he not meet the gravedigger: the fairies would seem unreal had they dealings only with lovers and not Bottom; Prospero's isle would be nowhere but for Trinculo of London; Macbeth's murder might be done in Spain but for a porter to bring his castle to earth. Shakespeare's showmanship is incomparable."

Under the Tudor monarchs jesters were paid servants. When companies of players were hired by the court or the rich lords these jesters were included in the cast, so that the plays always contained a fool or two; for the fool was no longer the poor buffoon but a witty man earning his living. Shakespeare was a witty man earning his living, and so his fools are often subtle satirists of those who laugh at them. Is not Falstaff the best of all clowns and in his hearty self a satire on mankind? Falstaff certainly makes us accept Shakespeare's sense of the sublime.

Scaramuccia. Fricasso.

Element of Pathos

In the character of Falstaff can be detected the element of pathos which Joseph Grimaldi's tragic life and farewell stamped indelibly upon clownship. Between Shakespeare and Grimaldi the invasion of the Italian harlequinade had taken place. A ding-dong warfare went on throughout the greater part of the eighteenth century between the Shakespearean tradition, upheld, with many concessions to popular taste, by Garrick, and the fantastic harlequinade which was transformed by Joseph Grimaldi's father into pantomime. In the "Dunciad," Pope did not fail to use the many cheap absurdities of the new form of popular entertainment as a flail with which to beat the good-natured Colley Cibber. It is impossible to say how much of the success of pantomime was due to the genius of Joseph Grimaldi, but Drury Lane found it necessary to exploit the harlequinade and pantomime to compete with Covent Garden and Sadler's Wells.

We often inveigh against the demand for frivolous entertainment at the expense of art, but the author of "Clowns and Pantomimes" leaves no room for doubt that the demand is nothing peculiar to this age, and the same mistake of trying to make audiences gape instead of amusing them which has ruined many modern producers was the bane of pantomime. The fad for mechanical marvels was felt all over the continent. Perrault's tales were adapted by the forains of Paris for their pantomimes with great success, and Favart's operas filled the theaters. In Venice the comedies of Goldoni were surpassed in the popular regard by Gozzi's mixtures of fairy tale and melodrama.

Goldoni went to Paris in despair. But there the same types of clown flourished, either as the Italian Arlequin, Punch or Pierrot, or the English clown or Auguste. In England the minor stage, the booths at the fairs, reveled in native legends like "Dick Whittington" (the performance of which by the puppets at Southwark caused Pepys to note in his diary: "How that idle thing do work upon the people that see it, and even myself too"). The favorite subject of the puppets' performances, Mr. Disher tells us, was "The Children in the Wood." These puppets, who had Punch for their clown, reached the heights of fashion at the beginning of the eighteenth century, just before Giuseppe Grimaldi and then Rich were to adapt their methods to the pantomime stage.

This was the inheritance which Joseph Grimaldi used like a genius, gathering together the scattered elements of clownship, the butt, the knave, the social satire, the tricks of the Italian Arlecchino, the stage animals of the Commedia dell' Arte, and adding to these the "joke of construction." A famous example of the last is pictured in one of the numerous plates which illustrate this handsome volume.

Tandems Satirized

Grimaldi satirized the fashion for driving tandems which possessed the "bloods" under the last of the four Georges. His tandem was a wicker-work baby carriage (replete with a variety of comical gadgets), drawn by two terriers. The driver's hat was an upturned pudding basin. A crowing cock stood on this and on each of the dogs. The first performance of the pantomime, "The Golden Fish," at Covent Garden, in which this burlesque appeared, much incensed certain aristocratic gentlemen, as appears in memoirs of the time. Very soon, however, the whole town flocked to see and to laugh. It is significant of the nature of great clowning that Grimaldi earned the title of "Hogarth in action" for his "practical satire." He left a tradition which kept pantomime alive for another half-century in England, and his most famous songs, "Hot Codlins" and "Tippetywitchet," were for a long time sung by others.

But there was no one to fill his place. When "Mother Goose" was taken to America in 1831 the clown, E. J. Parsloe, was bitterly disappointed. In London, where the Grimaldi tradition was still vital, he would have been applauded. In a country where Grimaldi was hardly even a name, the harlequinade was seen to be a disjointed, hopelessly incoherent performance.

The Music-Hall Comedian

The day of the music-hall comedian was approaching. The greatest of all music-hall clowns is Adrien Grock, whose life story is told in this book. "Grock, like Grimaldi, is the funnier the deeper one pries into his soul," Mr. Disher remarks, and so their clowning is in contrast to the clowning in the circus, which depends on what is done more than how it is done. Like Grimaldi, Grock "also stands among commonplace materials, and his wonder makes them like the sun and stars."

The "gods" (and "goddesses") of the music hall, the clowns of the circus and the pantomime are lamented by members of the elder generation as departed glories. But although this or that form of entertainment may wax and wane, be sure that not for long will people go without the things that touch the springs of laughter. The liking for clowning is protean, but it is rooted in human nature. In essentials clownship has not altered much from Mamercus, who delighted Roman audiences (to the chagrin of Juvenal), to Arlecchino, from Arlecchino to Grimaldi, from Grimaldi to Grock, from Grock to Charlie Chaplin. Accompanied by Mr. Willson Disher, the reader may survey the development of showmanship from the Athenian amphitheater to the studios of Los Angeles, and in doing so discover that civilization is to no small extent a matter of learning how and when to laugh.

The Legacy of Ancient Greece

Hellenic Civilization, by Maurice Croiset. Translated by Paul B. Thomas, with an introduction by Edward Delavan Perry. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $2.50 net.

THE jacket of this volume, on the assumption, possibly, that the modern reader has no interest in ancient history except in so far as it can be shown to have a bearing on his own times, assures us that M. Croiset, "besides tracing the development of Greek culture through the Middle Ages, points out its bearing upon the life and thought of the present day." To be mathematically accurate, M. Croiset devotes a page and a half to the Middle Ages and 11 pages to "the modern world," meaning by the latter mainly French thought and literature. M. Croiset is a distinguished French savant, and therefore a master of compression, a writer whose facile pen will in a few well-selected words raise a complete picture of the past; but not even he could wedge in between the covers of a 300-page volume the whole story of Greek civilization and supplement it with a study of its "bearing" on the culture of today.

So the reader who wishes to know what we of today have acquired from ancient Greece is more or less left to find out for himself by reading through the book. He will find it a very pleasant and by no means arduous experience, for M. Croiset is so thorough a student of the Hellenic civilization that his brief, simply-worded paragraphs contain each a mine of the choicest information.

The Democratic Experiment

Generally speaking, traces of Hellenic culture in modern America do not lie on the surface. American laws and political system, the genius for organization, for bulk production, as well as the strongly marked gregarious and imitative tendencies, are allied, not to Greece, but to Rome. The problems of ancient Rome were similar to those of the empires and federations of today, and she devoted her genious to evolving the political and economic machinery for maintaining a vast empire. On the other hand, Athens, the seat, and practically the extent, of Hellenic civilization so called, was merely a small city-state.

Athens, indeed, made the first great experiment in democracy, choosing her officials by lot from among the whole citizenry and allowing all free men to attend the Assembly to pass upon foreign and domestic policy. But the Athenian democracy, perfect in theory, developed imperfections in practice. The men of Athens, though quick to understand a situation and form a judgment thereon, were, at least in the humbler ranks, poorly educated, and proved so liable to be swayed by emotions and other incalculable influences that any continuity of policy became impossible. Under the wise and prolonged domination of that remarkable statesman and orator, Pericles, the defect was not serious. But during the 28 years' war with Sparta, foreign policy became so unsteady and the management of administration offices so unreliable that the downfall of Greece was practically assured.

Politically, therefore, the example of Greece has few followers. American democracy has adopted the more efficient and practicable ideals of Rome. But deeper down in the American Nation, in the smaller units—the city, the various social groups, the individual—Greek influences always flourish. Whatever of quick wit, originality, freedom of thought, and above all, taste for beauty in all its forms may sparkle in the recesses of America's busy world, will recall those qualities so abundantly possessed by the Hellenic people in the glorious period of the fifth and fourth centuries B. C. Hellenic influences are less tangible than those of Rome. The float in the currents of thought, to be caught by the writer, the thinker, the artist. If Rome supplies the political framework of the United States and its smooth-running machinery, Greece supplies the color, the glow, the poetic ideal; for it was in the free atmosphere of Greek democracy that Socrates, Plato and Aristotle pursued their speculations, that Æschylus, Praxiteles and Phidias achieved the wonders of their art.

Handy and Well Arranged

In this handy, well-arranged volume M. Croiset reviews the art, politics, philosophy, discoveries and social customs of the Greeks from the first formation of the states in the eighth century, through the Persian and Peloponnesian wars, to the subjugation by Philip of Macedon and the final disappearance of Hellenic civilization as a separate existence on the establishment of the Roman Empire. Within the limits at his disposal he indicates the ideals underlying the great works of art, whether in architecture, sculpture, ceramics, poetry or the drama; and he examines briefly the problems that occupied the great company of philosophic thinkers, problems which, strange to say, occupy, in almost identical form, many thinkers of today.

His work, which has the advantage of an excellent translation by Paul B. Thomas, is unfortunately marred somewhat by the constant intrusion of such unsightly etymological fads as altho, thoroly, dialog and demagog.

An 18th Century Fabulist

The Fable of the Bees, by Bernard de Mandeville, edited by F. B. Kaye. Two volumes. New York: Oxford University Press, American branch. $7.50.

EVEN the well-informed present-day reader may be excused if he can muster little more than a general impression of the work and permanent position of Bernard de Mandeville. Perhaps he will recall hardly more than the fact that Browning considered the author of "The Fable of the Bees" worthy of an interpretative exposition in the novel series of "Parleyings With Certain People," who, the poet is careful to explain in the rest of his title, were "of Importance in Their Day."

The answer to the natural question as to Mandeville's importance in this later day is offered in this present elaborate edition. Apparently one of the great presses of the world is willing to sanction a reprint of this eighteenth century treatise, and a scholar has been led to spend years of labor in critical and textual annotation.

How can all this effort be justified? Mandeville was not one of the major figures of the century of the Golden Age of British philosophy which extends from Locke to Hume. But during that period he sprang into prominence, evoking violent condemnation and extravagant praise by his original, detailed, and often penetrating exposition of his famous paradox that "private vices are public benefits." Unfortunately, his memory lives largely in this apparently cynical view of human nature in its relation with society, but Mandeville meant by "vices" merely the necessary self-preservative and generally self-regarding motives of men, whatever direction they might take in their expression; and shrewd journalist that he was, he caught attention by putting his formula into the very title of his "Fable."

Yet he was far more than journalist of the passing moment; his work, named after the doggerel couplets representing his contemporary society as a bee-hive, was a pungent exposure of the smug, arrogant system of political and social control prevalent in the England of his time, and as such, written according to his own express statement for "the entertainment of people of knowledge and education," is a satire not to be taken literally.

At the same time, beneath his ironical wit, lies the foundation of a searching examination (in the words of the heading of one section) into "the nature of Society." This is an anticipation of the utilitarian and positivistic thought of the nineteenth century, being in his own generation a reaction against the shallow, sentimental optimism of Shaftesbury and a reflection of the French attacks upon orthodox strongholds of belief. His most striking contribution was probably his account of the origins and evolution of social institutions, a notable and, in fact, unique foreshadowing of current sociology and anthropology.

As to Mandeville's influence, the present editor has made a useful collection of some hundreds of references to his writings during the past two centuries. Here is disclosed a long succession of the most widely varying views of this curious character and his complex, wayward theorizings. Dr. Johnson, we read in the words of Mrs. Thrale, "took care always loudly to condemn the 'Fable of the Bees,' but not without adding, 'that it was the work of a thinking man.'" Macaulay, with his all too frequent extravagance, maintained that, "If Shakespeare had written a book on the motives of human actions, it is . . . extremely improbable that it would have contained half so much able reasoning on the subject as is to be found in the 'Fable of the Bees.'" Hazlitt, on the contrary, has given us one of the best and most suggestive estimates: "The best antidote I can recommend . . . against the disheartening effect of such writings as those of Rochefoucault, Mandeville, and others, will be to look at the pictures of Raphael and Correggio. You need not be altogether ashamed . . . of belonging to a species which could produce such faces as these."

Three Books for Three Persons

The Advanced:
Troy Park, by Edith Sitwell (Knopf, $1.75).

The Small:
Doctor Dolittle's Zoo, by Hugh Lofting (Stokes, $2.50).

The Average:
St. Helios, by Anna Robeson Burr (Duffield, $2).

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the indorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

The Days of Alkibiades, by C. E. Robinson. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.

Cousins, by Bellamy Partridge. New York: Brentano's. $2.

The Education of Sallie May, by Fanny Kilbourne. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

A Little Book of California Missions, by Charles Francis Saunders. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. $2.

New York in Seven Days, by Helena Smith Dayton and Louise Bascom Barratt. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. $1.50.

P. A. L., by Felix Riesenberg. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. $2.

Tales From Shakespeare, by Charles and Mary Lamb. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.

With the Indians in the Rockies, by James Willard Schultz. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.

The House of the Seven Gables, by Nathaniel Hawthorne. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.

Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm, by Kate Douglas Wiggin. New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.

The Living Forest, by Arthur Heming. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.

Beacon Hill, Its Ancient Pastures and Early Mansions, by Allen Chamberlain. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $4.

Released for Publication, by Oscar King Davis. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $5.

Caucasian Folk-Tales, selected and translated by Adolf Dirr. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

Adventures in Understanding, by David Grayson. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.50.

The Christian Renaissance, by Albert Hyma. New York: The Century Co. $4.

The Problems of Modern Music, by Adolf Weissmann. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

The Heart of London, by H. V. Morton. New York: Brentano's. $1.50.

Not That It Matters, by A. A. Milne. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

Jungle Peace, by William Beebe. New York: The Modern Library. 95c.

Materials Illustrative of American Government, by Rodney L. Mott. New York: The Century Co. $3.

Pippa Passes With the Wash

Little-Bits, by Anne Archbold Miller. New York: Greenberg, Publisher, Inc. $1.50.

IT is an odd but interesting thing that at some time in the experience of every child the oldest tale in the world is still new. The author addresses herself in this volume to those who are hearing for the first time how small beginnings can bring about great results. To illustrate, she tells charmingly and winningly, as a mother would tell her own children, three stories about Mary Ann and Dicky, their friends, Jack Frost and Summer Sunshine, and some others.

Mary Ann and Dicky were weather-vexed and restless, with their noses flattened against the window pane. Unconscious as Pippa of the effect of her passing, the little girl who trundled the washing about on an old rusty sled included them in her tiny, gallant smile, and started a long train of happy experience which culminated in grins, even from old Botch, the dog. Now there may be people who do not believe dogs smile, but we are not of their number.

In the second story Mary Ann thoughtlessly voiced a little wish that she were Nita. Nita was so happy, she had everything she wanted and must be rich. Nita was rich, but not in her threadbare carpet and one dress. Whatever the good purpose of this story, the author has incidentally given us a rare picture of a naturally joyous, loving child, normal though unusual. It was a thoughtful Mary Ann who turned toward home and who whimsically elected a freckle on her nose as a reminder to be like Nita.

The first two stories are of small beginnings which Mary Ann and Dicky encountered, but the last describes one they made themselves, and it all came about because Mary Ann squinted at pollywogs in the sun.

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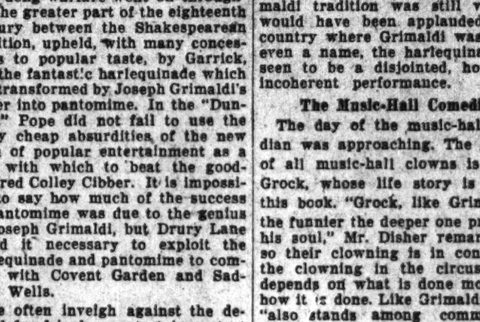

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Art Events—Photoplays—Theatrical News

Recent Notes on European Art

By RALPH FLINT

New York, Sept. 28

MARTIN BIRNBAUM, well-known connoisseur of art and long an active part of the distinguished house of Scott & Fowles on Fifth Avenue, is recently returned from a summer's wanderings in Europe with a fine fund of information concerning the doings of artistic celebrities and the latest currents in the modern maelstrom of art. Visiting such centers as London, Paris, Venice, and Rome, Mr. Birnbaum's enthusiastic flair for all ranks of artist, the newcomer as well as the arrivee, enabled him to pick up the telling points. Doing the "grand tour" in this wise, stepping off the beaten track when occasion warranted, brought its full budget of facts; and so, seated in one of the velvet-hung rooms of Scott & Fowles, comfortably screened from the rushing Avenue, with nothing to interrupt the flow of interesting talk save a most charming and intriguing little Guardi hanging to one side and insistently claiming its proper share of appreciation from time to time, the talk ran briskly here and there, to this and tha., starting most naturally with the Sargent sale in London.

"This was the great sensation of the summer, naturally. You know, of course, where the prices sailed to, but you have no idea what a sight Christie's presented. It was not merely crowded, it was impossible to get in! Celebrities waited hours to be sure of admittance to the salesroom; and such celebrities! There were deposed rulers, duchesses, famous admirals, stage and operatic stars, besides the entire art world of two continents. The prices realized for the finest things were, in my opinion, very seasonable; in most cases, low. But it is difficult to explain the really exorbitant sums paid for certain unfinished Venetian water colors and for Sargent's copies, of old masters, superb as they are. Eventually we shall know which of the items will go toward enriching American collections; not very many, I fear, for Sargent was deservedly held in the highest esteem, perhaps almost reverence, not only in England but on the continent as well. It would indeed be pleasant to hear that Sir Joseph Duveen's great gift of the Sargent Wing to the Tate Gallery was to be duplicated in modified form in some American city. One thing I believe I am safe in saying is that the great Sargent crusifix from the Christie sale will eventually come to the United States; just when, however, is wholly problematical!"

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After the excitement of the sale, Mr. Birnbaum said that everyone drifted away from London, but that he had just time to visit a few of the artists, besides paying his respects to John McCormack, the celebrated tenor, magnificently installed for the summer in one of England's great country residences. "I saw Sir Philip Laszlo, who was busily engaged on his portraits of the Queen of the Belgians and other notables, and he told me that he was to come to America this winter. Charles Ricketts, who did the settings for the London production of Shaw's "Saint Joan," is going in quite extensively at the present time for this kind of decoration; and I sincerely hope that the Theater Guild will some day commission him to come here and give us a proof of his erudition, rare taste, and decided originality. Edmund Dulac I visited as well, and he is making some of his unique designs to add interest to the forthcoming Beauclerk novel, "The Green Lacquer Pavilion." Augustus John was, unfortunately for me, away on one of those mysterious tours around which legends are already being woven, but at least I saw some of his recent portraits, including the Stresemann likeness, and a number of his earlier works in the fine exhibition of contemporary British art at the beautiful new, Chenil Gallery, recently opened. Ambrose McEvoy, who is doing some of his best work just now, William Rothenstein, Sir William Orpen, Walter Russell, Eric Gill, Epstein, Brockhurst, Prude, Padwick, and Revel—these last new names—are some of the other men who are showing good recent work."

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On the other side of the Channel, Mr. Birnbaum found Utrillo the man of the moment. "He appears to have become a dealers' favorite, and his trees and houses, entertaining if not always convincing, are being snapped up. His work is already being classified into different periods, and there are apparently enough champions and partisans to make up a clique for each style. There are equally vehement detractors, and of course that makes for a profitable notoriety. The really memorable thing in Paris was the exhibition of French landscape painting from Claude to Corot. How incomparably peaceful and profound the older men seemed after a visit to the huge Decorative Arts Exhibit, with all its futile and obvious efforts to attain originality. When I got to Venice, I found the attraction of such old favorites as the della Schiavone Carpaccios and the Giovanelli Giorgione to be as great as ever. The collection of art at the Pesaro Palace yielded much joy, particularly a Mancini portrait with its strange and scintillating technique, made even more sparkling with bits of mirrors and glass stuck here and there in exactly the right spots. Medardo Rosso, the Carriere of sculpture and practically unknown in America, may be studied with profit and pleasure here.

Mr. Birnbaum arrived too late in Rome for the biennial show, but was fortunately able to see the work of Maurice Sterne, honored with special rooms for display by the Italian Government this summer, when he visited Anticoli Corrado, the now famous hill town in the Sabine hills to the north of the Imperial City, where congregate each year an increasingly large number of artistic folk. "Here I found Sterne, Edward Bruce, Mario Toppi (the peasant painter), and many others drinking in the beauty of this marvelously antique spot, and turning their inspirations to good account. The great show at Anticoli is the work of Sterne. Sculpture, paintings, drawings, literally thousands of drawings of every sort—this modern master is advancing rapidly. I wish you could see his great bronze figure of a reclining woman, temporarily placed in the Bruces' pergola, and share with me the realization of its noble beauty. Many of his paintings I can quite soberly describe to you as great—a certain still life of fruit, a woman with a vase of marigolds, a shepherdess asleep, to mention a few."

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"Edward Bruce's work comes on apace, and after his sensational début here last spring is bringing out further proof of his deep sincerity and originality. He travels about the hills on his ceaseless quest for fresh beauties, attended by his faithful satellite, Mariano, and his white shepherd dog, Jeff. Paul Burlin has joined the colony and is the modernist of the group. Elsa Schmidt is making some interesting lithographs at Anticoli, and a Miss Maloner, a talented Cleveland girl, is also of the colony. Felice Carena, a professor of the Florence Academy, is working on an impressive group, and I believe that he is to show this year at Pittsburgh. Rudolph Bonnet, a Hollander, makes pastels and tempera paintings of the peasants, somewhat academic and reminding one of Hodler's art, but on the whole very worth while and decorative. Mario Toppi, the most picturesque figure of the whole group, in his native peasant costume, is forging ahead with his art, reaching out into a bolder, larger and more colorful style. To me the most interesting things from his hand were the rough frescoes done on the walls of his own home. It was here, in this jewel of a town, that the climax of my summer came, for one night we of the colony feasted under the star-lit sky of Anticoli in right sylvan style, with shepherds singing and playing for us on their primitive bagpipes."

Rudolph Bonnet's Study of an Italian Bagpiper.

"The Tower of Lies"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 — Capitol Theater, "The Tower of Lies," a motion picture adapted by Agnes C. Johnston from Selma Lagerlöf's "The Emperor of Portugallia," directed by Victor Seastrom for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Whenever Victor Seastrom's lines are pictorially cast among simple folk in the grip of a deep emotion, there is bound to transpire a motion picture of much consequence. He can catch with the camera the authentic peasant mood, either grim or gay, and set it down with a multitude of sharply defined touches that spell the master hand. In "The Tower of Lies" Mr. Seastrom works again the illusion of man and nature in close embrace, and over and above the human figures of his tale he shows the open heavens in all their varying tempers; with storm and shine he gives backing to the pictured events, and heightens all along the way the dramatic content of the story by these supplementary means. Not for some time has any picture come to Broadway so deeply felt and contrived as this latest opus of this noted Swedish director. If it is in the main a tale of shadows, it is sharply shot with gladdening gleams; and there are understanding passages enough to lift the whole picture out of any overpowering weight of gloom.

As in his "Man Who Gets Slapped," he strikes a lyric note or two of exquisite beauty, framing his man and maid with flowering meads and overbranching trees in a way that is highest landscape art. Again, as in some of his previous works, but less obviously, Mr. Seastrom employs his highly effective parallelism, and in the softly accomplished metamorphosis of turning-spinning wheel into speeding motorcar gives the story a transitional twist of real power. One other device—and if memory serve it comes to the screen for the first time—is used with novel effect in "The Tower of Lies" and occurs in the blending of two scenes by edging one off the screen and lapping the other on at the same time.

The main characters of this peasant tale fall to the lot of Norma Shearer, Lon Chaney, William Haines, Claire McDowell, Ian Keith, and David Torrence. Miss Shearer's work is at all time excellent, both as the fresh country miss in happy play and romancing, and as the worldly mannered woman returning to her old home as outcast and village target. Mr. Chaney is given ample opportunity to prove his histrionic abilities, and he makes the central character of the high-minded patriarch an outstanding one. His lifelong probity has won him the local badge of honor, and even to the end when fancies creep ahead of facts he bears the tokens of this high esteem like the emperor he used to play at being when his little daughter sat out the sunny hours with him under the trees. Miss McDowell makes the mother a most convincing part of the picture, and the other parts are all well taken. Mr. Seastrom is one of the few men in Hollywood able to catch a mood and sustain it for the length of a feature picture. There is never a moment when the interest is let down in "The Tower of Lies," and throughout its length is spread a wealth of pictorial beauty that does high credit to this director.

R. F.

Berlin Stage Notes

BERLIN, Sept. 14 (Special Correspondence)—The winter season has begun and all theaters are unusually well attended owing, in the first place, to the excellence of the plays at the leading houses and also, doubtless, to the inclement weather which precludes out-of-doors amusements. The season bids fair to be the most brilliant that Berlin has known for the last 10 years, and what is an important consideration admission prices are to be less excessive than they have been hitherto.

The price of a stall ticket at most of the leading theaters ranges from 12 to 5 marks, according to position. Professor Reinhardt has reduced the cost of front stalls in his charming little theater, die Komoedie, from 30 marks to 12. An exception is the Kuenstler Theater, whose best stalls cost 20 marks. The two state theaters, the Opera House Unter den Linden and the Schauspielhaus—both of which are working at a deficit in spite of state subsidy—have been compelled to raise their admission prices, a stall seat now costing from 15.50 to 12.50 marks. The other state theaters, the Opera House in the Tiergarten, still commonly known as Krolls, and the Schiller Theater are paying well.

Non-German authors are more largely represented than ever. At the State Schauspielhaus Bernard Shaw's whimsical play "Die grosse Katharina," termed by him "Four Scenes From the Court Life of the Eighteenth Century," opened the new season and met with a hearty reception, Agnes Straub in the title-rôle achieving a distinct success. Chekhov's comedy "Der Baer" was produced on the same evening, also being well received. Both plays are still filling the bill. Another of Mr. Shaw's pieces is running at the Deutsches Theater—"Man kann nie wissen," to give the German title of "You Never Can Tell." The cast is the customary admirable one of this theater, including Ilka Gruening, Fräulein Mosheim and Herr Mewes. At the Schiffbauerdamm Theater Jerome's "Lady Fanny" will be produced this week and Shaw's "Back to Methusaleh" at the Tribuene.

Pirandello is still maintaining his position, his "Six Characters" being not infrequently in the bill at the Deutsches. His drama "Besser als frueher," produced recently at the Kleines Theater, has proved less successful. Alexander Moissi will create the rôle of Pirandello's "Henry IV" at the Koeniggraetzer Strasse Theater in November.

The Reinhardt theaters promise highly interesting repertories. Professor Reinhardt is in Berlin superintending rehearsals of several productions himself, assisted by Erich Engel, Paul Henckels, Paul Bildt, and others. The next novelty at the Deutsches will be the long-anticipated Chinese drama "Kreidekreis," by Klabund, with Elisabeth Bergner in the chief rôle. This will be followed by Werfel's "Juarez and Maximilian," a revival of "King Lear" and Holberg's "Odysseus auf Ithaka."

Among the new plays at the Kammerspiele are announced: Pirandello's "Der Mensch, das Tier und die Tugend" and Dymow's comedy "Die letzte Geliebte," while at the third Rheinhardt theater, die Komoedie, Somerset Maugham's "Victoria" and Galsworthy's "Gesellschaft" will be given early in the season, each with a fine cast. Professor Reinhardt has introduced this season advantageous subscription conditions at all his theaters.

"As You Like It" is holding the boards at the Koeniggraetzer Theater with a strong cast including Elisabeth Bergner, Carola Toelle, Lucy Kieselhausen, Karl Ettlinger, and Fritz Kortner. At the Komoedie Bisson's well-known farce "Madame Bonivard" has been produced with Hedwig Wangel in the same part. It was so well acted that the humor, time-worn though it is, could not fail to make a hit.

"Rewa's Last Stand," A New Zealand Film

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Aug. 25 (Special Correspondence)—A motion-picture producing corporation has been formed here for the purpose of making a series of films dealing with the early history of New Zealand, especially with the part played by the Maoris and the strife between these original possessors of the land and the English for the ultimate control of this new and promising domain. One picture has already been made and is at present on exhibition in a local cinema. It is entitled "Rewa's Last Stand," and it provides an intimate view of the early days in New Zealand. Other pictures along similar lines are in prospect, and after exhibition throughout the Dominion they will be offered to exhibitors abroad.

The first historical picture deals with the events leading up to the final subjugation by the English of one of the most resolute of the Maori chieftains of 75 years ago. Most of the scenes are in and about Rotorua, in the heart of the thermal district, which is the principal center of Maori life at present. There the Dominion Government maintains a model pa, or old-time native village, whose curious houses and remarkable Maori carvings attract many tourists. This village figures prominently in "Rewa's Last Stand." The native haka, or war-dance, is shown, as well as the poi dance, and other characteristic ceremonies of the Maori race. Several hundred Maori men, women and children, all in the tribal costume of the early days participate in the picture; and a great deal is shown of the social life of those times in the British colony.

One great merit of the photoplay is that it can roam hill and dale, can flit across oceans, can span the years in the wink of an eye. Yet this unique characteristic of what the Germans call the wandering pictures is often ignored by directors and others concerned when they make a picture out of a stage play. It is as if they forgot all their special knowledge, and tried to come as close as possible to photographing the original play. Giving up their own graphic opportunity to tell the story in movement, they try to tell it in static reproductions of the stage episodes, wherein little movement was possible, and nearly everything had to be expressed through dialogue. Photoplays that imitate the stage must use a tedious number of lengthy explanatory titles, whereas the movies explain themselves when they move.

"The Butter and Egg Man"

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Sept. 28

LONGACRE THEATER, beginning Sept. 23, 1925, Crosby Gaige presents "The Butter and Egg Man," a comedy in three acts by George S. Kaufman, with Gregory Kelly. The cast:

Joseph Lehman	Robert Middlemass
Jack McClure	John A. Butler
Fanny Lehman	Lucille Webster
Jane Weston	Sylvia Field
Mary Martin	Marion Barney
Peter Jones	Gregory Kelly
Walter	Tom Fadden
Cecil Benham	Harry Neville
Bernie Sampson	Harry Stubbs
Peggy Harlowe	Eloise Stream
Kitty Humphreys	Puritan Townsend
Oscar Fritchie	Denman Maley
A. J. Patterson	George Alison

For many years a man supplying money for the backing of a theatrical enterprise has been referred to as "the angel." It would seem as though our language has no better title than that, when the exigencies of the case are taken into consideration. Theatrical activities at best are the most hazardous business ventures in the world. They always have been and very likely will continue to be as long as the theater, in its present form, exists, which fact is not the least of the reasons why any association with the theater is so fascinating.

Whenever therefore, a man "with the money" has appeared in the midst of a group of mountebanks, whose play is about to go on the rocks, no wonder these "children of the theater" have for centuries in gratitude given him the soubriquet "angel." The name is ancient and honorable. It is as much a part of the theater as is the "proscenium arch," the "pit," or the "box office," and it should not be lost. Very recently in New York there has crept in a pretender to the title—"The Butter and Egg Man"—but the name in spite of its momentary popularity is not likely to take very deep root. These remarks are prompted by reading the name George S. Kaufman has given to his latest comedy, but are in no way a negative reflection on the comedy itself.

Mr. Kaufman knows his theater. He knows a great many other sides of life as well, but for several years the witty dramatic editor of the New York Times has made the theater his playground, and when he puts on paper a picture dealing with the "show business" it is pretty sure to be as authentic as though snapped with a kodak.

All, in the way of plot, that the play presents may easily be said in one breath. Two theatrical managers have a play that is about to fail by the wayside, due to lack of funds. A young man from Chillicothe, Ohio, to whom has been left $22,000, arrives in time to back the play and win the girl. It is not upon the plot, however, that Mr. Kaufman's play stands, but upon the faithful character vignettes he has drawn. They are just about perfectly sketched for the appreciation of those in close contact with the atmosphere of the theater, each is laugh-provoking in the extreme, but whether or not the general public will find the play substantial enough for extensive patronage remains to be seen.

The leading characters in "The Butter and Egg Man" are extremely well acted by Robert Middlemass, John A. Butler, Lucille Webster, Sylvia Field, Marion Barney, Harry Neville, Harry Stubbs, Denman Maley and Grace Alison. In the ordinary course of things Gregory Kelly would be the last man to be chosen from the Actors' Equity Association for the part of a butter and egg man, as he is known up and down Broadway, but that is one of the delights of Mr. Kaufman's satire. Needless to say, Mr. Kelly is the right man in the right place.

FRANK LEA SHORT.

"A Royal Pretender" will be the title of the musical version of "A Prisoner of Zenda," which the Shuberts will produce in Newark, N. J., next week. An English actor, Harry Welchman, will have the leading rôle.

"The Man With a Load of Mischief" will be known simply as "A Load of Mischief" when it is produced in New York on Oct. 12 at a theater.

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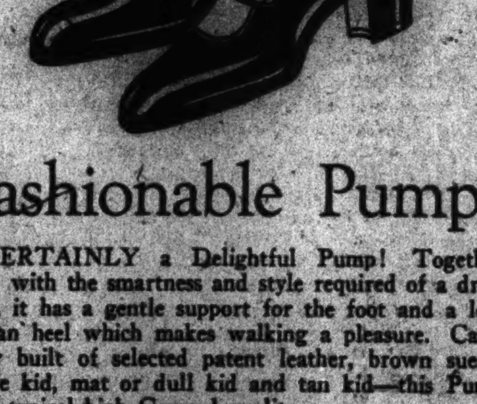
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The Old Poetry and the New From the Point of View of a Plowboy

BY THE Old poetry I mean poetry written according to established rules of prosody; by the new, I mean that which is written in defiance of such rules commonly called free-verse, of which Whitman was the pioneer and the freest of all.

Perhaps no word in the English language has been defined oftener and in more different ways than the word "poetry." Even though an agreement may not be had as to the form such definition should take, I think all will admit that any verse which arouses in the reader thoughts so beautiful, exalted and satisfying as to be retained in the memory through many years is poetry to that person, whether it be to anyone else or not.

When I was a small boy in school, now nearly sixty years ago, I found in my reader some poems so beautiful to me that at once I committed them to memory, and they have been thronging my thought ever since. Day after day in spring as I followed the plow back and forth across the field, while raincrows were dreamily calling from white-robed plum and haw, I chanted these poems; and in the night, repeating them in thought, passed from consciousness to sleep by their aid; as one may be lulled to gracious rest and blissful dreams by the sound of running brooks. They became firmly fixed in the larger part of my existence.

✣ ✣ ✣

The poems I learned at school, and which I chanted behind the plow, belong to the old poetry. The new had not been written, save what Whitman had composed, and his I had not read. But later I found a copy of his "Leaves of Grass," and not knowing what it was, I read the book through without ever suspecting I was reading poetry. I thought I was reading the work of a philosopher, a moralist, a humanitarian, a preacher, a prophet, a seer, an original writer; but certainly not of a poet. Nor did I discover my error until I learned that famous critics, even Emerson, had acclaimed him a great poet; in the opinion of many, the greatest America had produced. With this information, I read the book again, thinking I had read too carelessly and had overlooked beautiful passages. But I found nothing that seemed to me like poetry, with the sole exception of "O Captain, My Captain." So I decided a plowboy could not appreciate Whitman; and that what is poetry to one may not be to another.

✣ ✣ ✣

Being only a plowboy and not well versed in subjects of literature, I need information on Whitman. I wonder if he is widely read. I wonder if his poems are recited in country schools throughout the land, as Longfellow's are. Are there any plowboys that chant them in the fields? Is the lofty position he occupies in English poetry given him by the common people or by the critics and intellectuals? It has been said that a poet cannot long endure who is not widely read by the people. But this statement is not true; for what persons, save critics and scholars, now read John Dryden who, two hundred and fifty years ago, erected for himself a monument in English literature that has not begun to crumble?

Though I write from the viewpoint of the plowboy, let no one suppose I think poetry is written for plowboys alone, or even for the common people alone; it is written for the intellectuals as well. And it is quite possible that intellectuals are able to detect beauties in Whitman which plowboys cannot.

I quote from Whitman's works a passage which I think is fairly representative; and I wonder how many plowboys would like to commit to memory a few pages of such and chant them behind their teams:

"I will not make poems with reference to parts;
But I will make leaves, poems, poemets, songs, says, thoughts, with reference to ensemble:
And I will not sing with reference to a day, but with reference to all days;
And I will not make a poem, nor the least part of a poem, but has reference to the soul;
(Because, having looked at the objects of the universe, I find there is no one, nor any particle of one, but has reference to the soul).

I could scarcely imagine a punishment more dreadful than to be compelled to commit to memory passages like this and to recite them daily for many years. In this quotation I am able to discern thought, but nothing that sounds like poetry.

Much of the charm of the Old poetry consists in the appeal it makes to the ear, and therefore through the ear to the feelings and the heart, by its melody in observance of the rules of its art. Free verse, having no art and no melody, is handicapped. To equal the Old, it must be superior in thought. Also it must express thought better. Does it do so? In the opinion of a plowboy it does not. How can the ear be charmed by poetry that is chopped into pieces, some of which are only a few inches in length, and others four or five feet? If Whitman had cast his thoughts in cadenced prose, the reading of it might have been tolerable. As it is, it is neither poetry nor prose, but a hybrid of some sort, which to a plowboy is exasperating. And what is true of Whitman's verse is true of all other free verse which has come under my observation.

In thinking that free verse is without either melody or art, I know that I may be in error. It may be there, even though I am unable to see it. If so, then this is no fault of the free-verse writer, but only my misfortune. I confess I have not read widely of the New poetry, partly because I am so enamored of the Old, and partly because what I have read of the New I am often unable to understand. Often it cannot tell what the writer is trying to say—what he is driving at. Is free verse the best form in which to conceal thought? The Old poetry I do not always understand, but even when I do not, its melody still pleases me, and so partly compensates for the lack of understanding.

✣ ✣ ✣

Recently a writer on the Home Forum page of the Monitor expressed the opinion that American poetry written since 1910—or was it 1900?—is probably superior to that written before that time. The statement astounded me. And yet it may be true. Certainly I am not sufficiently well informed, nor am I competent, to controvert the statement. If the judgment of the best critics and a majority of readers decide the New is superior to the Old, it must be true, my own belief to the contrary notwithstanding.

Below I submit a list of eleven poems of the Old poetry, chosen from among those I used to chant behind the plow. Though I have been repeating them daily for almost sixty years, they are as beautiful to me now as when I began. I wish some one would lay down by the side of these an equal number of poems of the New poetry, so that the poems of the two lists may be compared. It may be that I have not seen the best of the New. If I have not, then I shall be glad to commit them to memory, and adding the New to the Old, I shall enrich my poetic heritage.

Bryant's "To a Waterfowl," "To the Evening Wind," "Song of the Sower," "Planting of the Apple Tree."
Longfellow's "The Day Is Done."
Lowell's "The First Snowfall."
Whittier's "Maud Muller."
Holmes's "The Chambered Nautilus."
Emerson's "Concord Hymn."
Read's "The Awakening Year," "The Closing Scene."

✣ ✣ ✣

Perhaps it is difficult for one who has not read widely to be less than partisan in feeling and judgment. A comprehensive reader is likely to be more catholic and fair. Necessarily the plowboy is narrow in his views. Therefore my judgment may be quite wrong on the estimation I place on the two poems by Thomas Buchanan Read in the above list. If I had read more comprehensively of both the Old and the New poetry than I have, I might give them a lower rank than I am now willing to give them. Most readers of American poetry know that these poems, "The Awakening Year" and "The Closing Scene," are descriptive, the one of spring, the other of autumn. And if I were a critic of authority and standing, I might cause amazement by declaring that these two poems, considered as paintings of the seasons represented, are the best in American verse.

Loving each of the four seasons, I love autumn best. When my vacation comes in late October, I shall spend a day roaming the fields and woods enshrouded by Indian summer smoke. If it should be a rainy day, and I cannot go, what matter? Sitting by the fireside, I shall gaze at a picture that hangs on the walls of memory—"The Closing Scene"—more beautiful to behold, more richly hued with the dreariness and tenderness of the season than my dim eyes could see, though I stood outside face to face with the very scenes which had inspired the poet.

E. M.

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After Summer

Maine Coast

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Days calm and still and listening,
Poignant with awe and nameless yearning;
Red sunsets where with steady flame
Autumn's flambeaux are burning.

Vacation crowds and summer birds
Have come and gone their way;
Ah, evergreens and sea gulls white,
You are of those that stay.

How short a time since these brown fields
Were gay with buttercups and clover
Here where the last fall aster fades
And the wild geese go over.

And we who, native to this soil,
Must also go away,
We, going, leave our hearts behind—
They are of those that stay.

Alice Lawry Gould.

Cutting the Corn

Another year at this time, Babs and I were not loitering; we were hilariously cutting our corn. It was a three-acre piece that had been fertilized tremendously in the spring, and all summer we had watched with pride the upward march of those strong standards, fluttering their satiny, dark-green streamers; a lovely thing, that up-and-down field of flowing ribbons; "on hot nights," as a neighbor told us, "you o'n hear it grow." Indeed, its subtle rustling was rarely still.

And now the rustling was far from subtle; summoning, papery, and ripe. Frosts were coming—frosts and fair-time go together; with fearful heavings we got the hay-rack back on the wagon, took sickles and started to the fields. We liked corn-cutting. There is a succinctness about it—with a sharp sickle! Mine probably wouldn't have been, only Babs adored using the grindstone, and stood on one leg in the corn-barn by the half-hour, whistling, whirring, and sharpening, with a capable little stream of gray-brown water running smoothly off the revolving stone. One loved watching that grindstone fly so smoothly and waterily round, the sickle-blade, held at such a professional angle, slipping blithely back and forth, brightening as it slipped.

Then when you wind an arm about a hill of corn in rather a wrestler's pose (feeling the grouped stalks under your armpit, and protruding far above your head), you give one slantwise slash with the sickle, the whole bundle comes away and you easily rise, possessor of five severed stalks which you cast neatly on the ground, their heads all pointing one way. Step one step forward, bend, collect, slash again—and cast that bunch down at exactly the same angle; all in about three motions. It becomes amusing to see how economic of arm and back-action one can be—also to do it to some sort of music in your head. Some poets do their verses to a tune; I always cut corn to one. Tunes are a bad habit of mine. . . . When my hands are busy, I even do tunes with my teeth! very slightly gritting out would-be melodies with a concessive lower jaw. "Music—away, away!" But I know what amusing effect the "Wooden Soldier" has on the horses if I hum it to them; they look inspired, and simply fly! It is an invaluable trip-tune—toward the end of the day, when everybody needs a brass band; that little contagious jig-down at the end convulses them; no matter how unevenly they have been going, they begin to keep absolute step.

And rhythms certainly speed up corn-cutting. One doesn't have quite breath enough to whistle, doubled over so; so the sickle slashes, the stalks are gathered and thrown, to a mental music. One likes to see the juice well up out of each cut stalk; never run over but sit there, a thick, syrupy, yet transparent oval cap. Corn-syrup indeed! only a lovely pale green like honey in a flower. For however dry those corn-ribbons seem, the stalks still give out juice and have an inner greenness. It is a fine intimacy one is having with those embraced bundles; they bend, gush, give out their scent to you lavishly. . . .

When, after afternoons of labor, the corn-field was reduced to a flatness, with helpless bundles prostrate in rows, we gave several glad sighs of accomplishment and started making the shocks. Small shocks we decided on, as we were to lift them on the wagon ourselves—not the corpulent ones that farmers construct; about eight little hills, jammed together and tied with sheep-twine. . . . If their component parts are not jabbed hard on the ground and correctly propped against each other, their slightly tops given a certain swirl and very viciously tied, behold! after the first heavy storm your field will be flat again. And a shock once down can almost never be set up again to stay. Its stalk-stamina seems to have departed; it is limp; it lops and tumbles. We found this out because about a third of ours did fall over; and a mournful wet mess they were. We spent hours propping them, tying them to sticks, leaning them against each other—anything, so they would dry; and after a belt of sunshine, rattled out with the wagon and proceeded to load. Heavy heaving, this; the wagon crawled slowly from row to row of the unlikely-looking stuff; and nowhere to put it except on the hay-barn floor. (Nobody that I ever heard of has any place to put cut corn!) Flabbyblabby results it made, as the limp stalks slapped upon the wagon; stale and weary sounds—like its claimed fragrance; but if flabby, still how important, these low loads! . . .

But the closely stacked corn-fodder "did us" for the war winter; we didn't buy a single spear of hay; and that, considering our fifty-two hay-consuming animals, wasn't, as the neighbors put it, "too bad."—Anna Bosworth Greene, in "Dipper Hill."

The Sheep Path, From a Painting by Rudolf Koller

IN HIS painting called "The Sheep Path," Rudolf Koller has made a line of beautiful mountain sheep the dominant feature, and has shown them at the best possible advantage as they carefully pick their way along the steep descent of a rocky ledge. They are large, woolly sheep and must have come from rich pastures on some of the upper heights of the Alps. Now that a storm seems to be overtaking them and the night approaching, they are winding their way down toward the sheepfold. From the black sheep leading the way to the wee lamb in the arms of the shepherd, each one seems to have his own individuality, and the shepherd who knows them by number, knows them, also, by their little characteristics; knows, too, that sure-footedness and unerring instinct will keep them in the narrow trail and lead them safely down the precipitous mountainside.

Most sheep pictures have a valley or range setting, a roadway or a sheepfold, and the mountain environment of Koller's painting is unusual and pleasing. The ruggedness of the ledge, the pine tops rising above a possible snow cloud in the canyon, the shrubs in the crannies, and the flowers on the slopes, give the scene an air of mystery and adventure, of lonely heights and deep solitudes. One is glad that there is a shepherd to carry the lamb over the rough places safely and the dark ravine. The picture makes its appeal to the affections, charms the eye, and satisfies the æsthetic sense of beauty and harmony. In all of Rudolf Koller's animal and pastoral pictures there is that touch of the idyllic which gives them the nicely-finished effect of a highly-elevated poem, and blends the natural and ordinary with the ideal and spiritualized in a most satisfactory manner.

Born in Zürich, in the early part of the nineteenth century, Koller from childhood was familiar with mountain scenery and the mountain animals. After studying art under various masters, and living for some years in the great art centers of the world, he returned to his native land, making Zürich his latest home, painting there those pastoral scenes which gave him a recognized place among nature lovers as well as among artists.

A Poem for Pat

(Who Builds Houses)

You build in patterns too:
You fling wings wide,
Like wings of birds in flight;
In rhythm your chimneys climb;
Your cadenced roofs reach high,
Like music reaching for the sky,
And spread like melody—
Like melody upon the wind of night;
Your windows make sweet balanced rhyme;
You tie your visioning-come-true
To earth with terraces, lest it should rise,
As swallows do,
And melt into the skies.

To look at all is to look long
And to be satisfied—
As if one heard a perfect song.

—Ethel Arnold Tilden, in Poetry.

Sich befriedigen

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Menschen legen viel Wert darauf, sich zu befriedigen, d. h. die Dinge zu tun, die ihnen nach ihrer Meinung am meisten Freude bereiten. Diese Dinge entsprechen grösstenteils dem materiellen Sinn von Leben und gehören zu den Freuden der Sinne, deren Befriedigung vielen, ja, den meisten Menschen, vor allen Dingen am Herzen liegt.

Der Apostel der Heiden beschäftigte sich mit dieser wie mit vielen anderen Fragen des menschlichen Lebens. „Wir aber, die wir stark sind, sollen der Schwachen Gebrechlichkeit tragen", schrieb er an die Christen in Rom, „und nicht Gefallen an uns selber haben". Und er fügte folgende bedeutungsvolle Ermahnung hinzu: „Es stelle sich ein jeglicher unter uns also, dass er seinem Nächsten gefalle zum Guten, zur Besserung". Mit diesen Worten sprach Paulus eine wichtige Wahrheit aus für alle, die den Anforderungen des Christentums genügen wollen, um ihre Erlösung zu gewinnen. Er beschäftigte sich also mit der grossen Frage der Ueberwindung des Selbst, des Glaubens an materielle Selbstheit als etwas, das wert sei, begünstigt, verhätschelt und zufriedengestellt zu werden, wert sei, ihm Fortdauer zu sichern. Die Ermahnung des Paulus berührt also die grundlegende Frage des Christentums,—unsere Bereitschaft, das Falsche zu opfern, um das Wahre zu gewinnen, alles beiseite zu legen, was falsch ist, wie wertvoll es einem auch erscheinen mag, damit wir den sterblichen Sinn vom Selbst überwinden können.

Die oben angeführten Worte des Apostels sind eigentlich eine Wiederholung der bekannten Erklärung Jesu über die grössten Gebote. Das zweite, das er dem ersten gleichstellt, heisst nach ihm: „Du sollst deinen Nächsten lieben als dich selbst". Sicherlich bedeutet unsern Nächsten lieben wie uns selbst, ihm seine Lasten tragen helfen, ja, sie ihm so vollständig abnehmen, wie wir die eigenen ablegen möchten. Aus eigener Kraft können wir uns das gesegnete Vorrecht zunutze machen, die Schwächen eines andern—unseres Nächsten—zu tragen, indem wir dadurch an eigener Stärke zunehmen, während wir ihm Erleichterung bereiten. Dieses Verfahren sagt unserem materiellen Sinn von Wohlbehagen und Bequemlichkeit vielleicht nicht zu, es befriedigt wohl nicht eine süchtige Grille, doch unfehlbar erweitert es unsere Kenntnis des Guten und heilt dadurch unsere Freude, dass wir einem bedürftigen Nächsten etwas vom Guten bringen können.

Ueber die Verbindlichkeit, die den Christlichen Wissenschaftern hieraus erwächst, schreibt Mrs. Eddy in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 443), wo sie von der Notwendigkeit der Bedeutung der Regeln spricht, nach denen man geistige Kraft erlangt: „Wenn der Weg gewissen ist, liegt in dieser Aufgabe nichts Schwieriges noch Mühsames; doch Selbstverleugnung, Aufrichtigkeit, Christlichkeit und Ausdauer allein gewinnen den Preis, wie es gewöhnlich auf jedem Gebiet des Lebens der Fall ist". Die hier erwähnte Selbstverleugnung kann nichts weniger bedeuten als das Leugnen der Forderungen der körperlichen Sinne, das Widerlegen ihrer Ansprüche auf Wirklichkeit und infolgedessen das Gewinnen eines tieferen Verständnisses von der unendlichen Gegenwart und Kraft Gottes, des Guten. Dies ist eine Erscheinung der Erfahrung, die sich in das Wort „Christentum" zusammenfassen lässt; denn das Befolgen der Lehren Christi Jesu, das Halten seiner Gebote und das Tun seiner Werke ist der Beweis der rechtmässigen Führung des Namens „Christ".

Die Christliche Wissenschaft bietet der Welt wertvolle Lehren, indem sie Mittel und Wege veranschaulicht, durch die wir unseren Mitmenschen helfen können, besser, rechtschaffener zu sein und infolgedessen glücklicher zu leben. Sie erklärt, dass „die Dinge des Geistes" die wichtigsten sind, und dass man sich nicht eines andern Sinn von materieller Lust anzueignen braucht, um ihn davon zu befreien. Statt dessen lernt man verstehen, dass durch das Zerstören des falschen Sinnes von Lust, diese überaus wirksam beseitigt wird, und dass man sie dann nicht mehr zu tragen braucht. Erleichterung wird durch dieses Beseitigen gewonnen, wenn es wissenschaftlich geschieht.

Welches sind einige der Lasten, die die Sterblichen so sehr bedrücken? Die Last der Krankheit, die so viele ihrer natürlichen Gesundheit und Freude beraubt; die Last der Armut, das Gefühl des Mangels an materiellen Mitteln zur Beschaffung der Lebensnotwendigkeiten, von den schöneren Dingen gar nicht zu reden; das Gefühl der Sünde, das auf die menschliche Erfahrung einen finsteren Schatten der Selbstverdammung und der Reue wirft; die Last des Kummers, die einem falschen Gefühl des Verlustes und der Trennung entspringt; die Last des Alters, die aus einer falschen Auffassung von Leben und von seinen Eigenschaften hervorgeht. Aus allen diesen und vielen anderen sogenannten Lasten besteht das Gepäck, mit dem sich die Menschen so schwer belasten. Durch die Anwendung der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernt man diese Lasten ablegen—zerstören—und die Kranken, die Sündigen und die Traurigen werden in das Licht geistigen Verständnisses gehoben, wodurch die Wahrheit über Gott und den Menschen geoffenbart wird.

Wie viel wichtiger wird die Ermahnung des Paulus an die Korinther, wenn sie in diesem Lichte ausgelegt wird! „Wir . . . die wir stark sind", sind die Gesegneten, die die geistige Stärke, das Verständnis von Gott und dem Menschen bestätigen. Diese Tätigkeit gefällt dem menschlichen Sinn von Selbstheit wohl nicht. Weit entfernt davon. Doch sie gewährt eine unermesslich höhere und bleibendere Freude, die Freude am Gehorsam gegen die geistige Wahrheit im Halten der Gebote Gottes und im Befolgen der Ermahnungen des Meisters, so zu handeln, wie wir an uns gehandelt haben möchten. Ueberdies erkennt man, dass einen dieser Dienst—dieses Beseitigen eines falschen Lastgefühls der Menschen durch geistige Mittel—nicht ermüdet sondern wahrhaft erfrischt. Durch diese heilige Arbeit liebt man seinen Nächsten wie sich selbst und beweist seine Liebe durch seine Werke, den einzig sicheren Beweis.

On Pleasing Oneself

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANKIND is largely occupied in pleasing itself, that is, in doing the things which it believes contribute most to its enjoyment. These things, for the most part, have to do with the material sense of life and with the pleasures of the senses, the gratification of which is the first object with many—in fact, with the great majority of mankind.

The Apostle to the Gentiles dealt with this problem as he dealt with much of human experience. "We then that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak," he wrote to the Christians in Rome, "and not to please ourselves." And he added this significant admonition: "Let every one of us please his neighbour for his good to edification." In these words Paul stated a cardinal truth for all those who would follow the behests of Christianity in the effort to win salvation. He thus dealt with the great problem of overcoming self, the belief in material selfhood as something worthy to be favored, coddled, and pleased in the effort to perpetuate it. Paul's admonition thus touches upon the fundamental problem of Christianity—our willingness to sacrifice the false in order to gain the true, to lay aside everything that is erroneous, however deeply it may have been cherished, in order to overcome the mortal sense of self.

The apostle's words above quoted are, in effect, a repetition of Jesus' familiar declaration as to the greatest commandments. The second, which he likened unto the first, he declared to be, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." Surely to love our neighbor as ourself is to share our neighbor's burdens, even to remove them altogether, as we would lay down our own. Out of our strength we may avail ourselves of the blessed privilege of bearing another's—our neighbor's—infirmities, thereby increasing our own strength, while at the same time relieving him. While this course may not please our material sense of ease and comfort, while it may not gratify a passing whim, it will inevitably increase our knowledge of good and enliven our joy in bearing something of good to a needy neighbor.

In view of the obligation entailed upon Christian Scientists in this direction, Mrs. Eddy, in speaking of the necessity of adhering to the rules in order to gain spiritual power, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 482). "There is nothing difficult nor toilsome in this task, when the way is pointed out; but self-denial, sincerity, Christianity, and persistence alone win the prize, as they usually do in every department of life." The self-denial here spoken of can mean nothing less than the denying of the demands of the physical senses, refuting their claims to reality, thereby gaining a deeper sense of the infinite presence and power of God, of good. This is a phase of the experience summed up in the word "Christianity," for following the teachings of Christ Jesus, obeying his commands and imitating his works, is in demonstration of one's title to the designation "Christian."

Christian Science is teaching the world some valuable lessons in illustration of the means whereby we may assist our fellow-man to be better, more righteous, and consequently to live more happily. It is making clear that "the things of the Spirit" are the most important, and that one does not have to assume another's sense of material burden in order to relieve him of it. Instead, it is found that through destroying the false sense of burden, it is most effectually removed; and that then there is no longer the need to bear it. Relief is to be gained by this removal, if it be scientifically done.

What are some of the burdens which weigh so heavily upon mortals? The burden of sickness, which deprives so large a proportion of mankind of its natural health and happiness; the burden of poverty, the sense of lack of material means to furnish the necessities of life, much less the luxuries; the sense of sin, which casts a dark shadow of self-condemnation and remorse over human experience; the burden of sorrow, arising from a false sense of loss and separation; the burden of old age, resulting from a mistaken concept of life and its attributes. All these, and many more so-called burdens, constitute the baggage with which humanity so largely encumbers itself. Through the application of Christian Science these encumbrances are laid down—destroyed—and the sick, the sinful, and the sorrowing are lifted into the light of spiritual understanding, whereby is revealed the truth about God and man.

How much more important becomes Paul's admonition to the Romans when it is interpreted in this light! "We . . . that are strong" are those in the blessed exercise of spiritual strength, the understanding of God and man. This course may not please one's human sense of selfhood. Far from it. But it brings a vastly higher and more permanent joy, the joy of obedience to spiritual truth in the keeping of God's commandments and in obeying the Master's behests in doing as we would be done by. Moreover, it is found that instead of being wearied in such service,—the lifting of mankind's mistaken sense of burden through spiritual means,—one finds true refreshment. In such holy work he loves his neighbor as himself and proves his love by his works, the only sure proof.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

In Somerton

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The lawns are green in Somerton,
Well-clipped and passing fair;
Gay flowers pour their fragrance
Into the balmy air;
Soft voices pierce the silence;
Content abideth there.

The trees are green in Somerton;
Stately and proud and tall
They stand above the homesteads
And church and store and hall;
Men pass with reverent footsteps;
Peace broodeth over all.

And hearts are true in Somerton;
Old friends, old times are dear
And not forgotten hurriedly
As year gives place to year;
God's blessing rest on Somerton;
I ask it with a tear.

Frances Higgins.

Hills

My heart asks for the sight of hills. Drab stretches of prairie and plain become a monotony, which can only be overcome by grass covered hills, topped by lofty oaks, sheltering sycamores, silver leaved poplars, and brooding maples.

Back home, eyes never tired of the land, for there the grandeur of the hills is emphasized by the sunrise gold and the sunset rose. "Lift up thine eyes unto the hills," the age-old Scripture repeats, and we do so, obtaining inspiration in the sight of rolling ranks of green covered hills, sweeping to the hazy horizon, and gradually turning from green to gray, and to blue and purple, as they vanish into the distance.

Peace reigns in the quiet valleys, and the sheltering hills lock arms to protect them from encroaching disturbances. Centuries thus they have stood, solid, enduring, and defiant of time; years are but flashes in their existence, and centuries are but days. Time passes, mankind changes, but the sentinel hills stay on, ever silent, ever watchful, kindly and protecting.

To lie back on the bosom of a star-swept hilltop, and to commune with the Almighty, such is comfort and peace. The endless sweep of plains, the surge and roar of a ceaseless ocean, the impressive depth of canyon and gulch, are all beautiful; but the ranges of stately and green-clad hills mean more than the world to me.

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HIGH-PRICED SHARES SET MARKET PACE

New High Records for the Year Followed by Realizing

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—Unsettled by high money rates and sporadic outbursts of liquidation, the stock market underwent extensive readjustments, with most of the representative issues losing ground.

Some of the specialties were again bid up to new high levels, and constructive operations were carried out at intervals in various oil, public utility, rubber, shipping and food shares, but these influences were counteracted by steady selling of high-priced railroad and motor shares and the heaviness of such influential stocks as American Can and Du Pont.

With commission houses advising caution in extending commitments on the buying side and even questioning the character of recent accumulation, speculative cliques encountered stiff resistance in their attempts to bolster up their favorites.

Fluctuations were less violent than in recent sessions, but wide swings occurred in Chrysler, which broke 6 points at one time, and in United Fruit which jumped 8 points. The advance in call loans to 6 per cent after the highest renewal rate since early in the year acted as restricting influence.

Foreign exchanges were mixed, sterling easing off to $4.83 15-16, while Belgian francs rose 6 points to 4.42 cents.

Realizing Sales

Realizing in some of the motor and high priced shares, General Baking dropping from 224¾ to 217⅛, and a 5½ per cent renewal rate for call loans was too strong a combination for the general market to stand up against, and prices fell away in all directions.

Subsequent active bidding for U. S. Steel which advanced to 121, and brisk buying of the oil, shipping, rubber, paper, leather, May Department Store, American Linseed and Dodge Brothers A shares caused the market to head upward again before noon. United Fruit jumped 8 points.

Bond Prices Irregular

High call money rates created further uncertainty over the autumn credit outlook in investment circles today, resulting in an uneven movement of bond prices in the initial dealings.

Buying interest was revived in some of the semi-speculative rails, including Ulster & Delaware 5s, Norfolk Southern 5s, St. Paul 4½s and Hudson & Manhattan Income 5s, but high grade issues such as Union Pacific 4s, and Louisville & Nashville 4½s worked lower.

A feature of the early trading was a resumption of the upward movement in the oil liens, Skelly and Sinclair Convertibles being benefited by an upturn in the shares of these companies.

A reaction of more than a point in Punta Alegre Sugar 7s reflected uneasiness over the weakness of the raw sugar market. Liberty Bonds drifted irregularly lower.

CHICAGO GRAIN PRICES HIGHER

CHICAGO, Sept. 30 (AP)—Sharp new upturns in wheat values took place early today, with belated month-end adjustments and demand from millers forcing the September delivery as much as six cents a bushel higher at $1.43½.

Most of the trading, however, was in later deliveries, attention focusing largely on advices from Buenos Aires that half the Argentine wheat crop is poor, although recent rains were beneficial.

Officials of railroads traversing Cordova and Santa Fe provinces in Argentina were quoted as saying that crop prospects are very unsatisfactory. Chicago opening prices, unchanged to 1¼c higher, December 1.39 to 1.39½, and May 1.42½ to 1.43, were followed by a further advance, December touching 1.40⅝, and May 1.43⅝.

Corn and oats averaged higher, sympathizing with wheat. After opening 1 cent lower to ⅜ cent higher, December 80 to 80¼, the corn market sagged all around, and then rose higher than before, both for December and May, whereas September lagged.

Oats started at ⅛c to ⅜c advance, December 40¼. Later the gains were increased.

Provisions lacked support.

DIVIDENDS

Continental Motors declared the regular quarterly 20 cents common dividend, payable Oct. 30 to stock of record Oct. 15.

North Boston Lighting Properties declared a quarterly dividend of $1.13 a share on common stock, establishing the stock on a $4.50 annual basis. Heretofore quarterly payments of $1 a share had been made. The regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.50 a share was also declared. Both dividends are payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 3.

Cresson Consolidated Gold declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents, payable Oct. 10 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Gilchrist Company declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share on the common stock, payable Oct. 31 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Power Corporation of Canada, Ltd., declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the cumulative preferred, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Eureka Pipe Line declared the regular quarterly $1 dividend, payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 15.

Postum Cereal directors declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 21.

Wabash Railroad declared the regular quarterly 1¼ per cent preferred A dividend, payable Nov. 25 to stock of record Oct. 24.

Abitibi Power & Paper Company declared the regular quarterly $1 common dividend, payable Oct. 20 to stock of record Oct. 10.

American Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent and an extra dividend of 1 per cent, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 30. The same amount was paid three months ago.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 1.

Webster & Atlas National Bank, Boston, declared the regular semiannual dividend of $5, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 29.

New England Guaranty Corporation passed the quarterly preferred dividend of $1.75 a share due at this time.

LONDON WOOL AUCTIONS

LONDON, Sept. 30—A moderate selection amounting to 10,452 bales was offered at the wool auctions today. The market was quieter with fine wools steady and unchanged. Medium scoured and crossbreds moved irregularly, and were quoted 5 per cent below the prices of the last series. There were many withdrawals.

TO ELECTRIFY SOUTHERN MILLS

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 30—The Callaway group of mills will be completely electrified, involving about 80,000 ring spindles, over 7000 twister spindles and approximately 2000 looms. Power will be purchased from Columbus Electric & Power Company.

BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE

The Burroughs Adding Machine Company reports net profit of [illegible] for the first half of 1925 after all charges and federal taxes, equal after dividends on the 7 per cent preferred to $3.85 a share on the common.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Sep. 30	Last Sep. 29
400	Abitibi	68	67½	68	68¾
200	Adams Exp.	38⅝	38½	38⅝	38⅞
400	Air Reduc	108	108	108	108⅝
400	Ajax Rub	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
400	Alameda	10⅛	10	10⅛	10⅛
2600	Allied Ch	101⅜	100⅝	101	101⅝
400	Allied Ch pf	119¾	119¾	119¾	119⅝
1300	Allis-Chal	88	87⅞	87⅞	88½
100	Allis-Ch pf	112½	112½	112½	112½
200	Am Ag Ch	21½	21½	21½	22⅛
800	Am Ag C pf	65	62½	63½	65⅞
200	Am Beet S	25⅛	25	25⅛	25⅞
5700	Am Bosch	37½	36½	36⅝	37⅞
10900	Am Can	241	238	238	240¾
300	Am Can pf	120	118½	120	120
700	Am Car	108	108	108¼	110
100	Am Chain A	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22
300	Am Chicle	48	47⅝	48	47
12400	Am For Pw	48½	46⅞	48⅞	50
100	Am Fo Pr pf	90¾	90¾	90¾	91
100	Am Ice	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
17300	Am Int Crp	40⅝	38	39⅞	39⅝
300	Am La Fr	13⅛	12⅞	13	13⅛
2800	Am Linseed	44⅜	41½	43⅝	41
2300	Am Lins pf	85½	84	85	84⅝
1200	Am Loco	116	115⅜	115⅝	115½
100	Am Loco pf	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
300	Am Metals	50⅝	50½	50⅝	50½
400	Am Radiat	111⅝	110½	110½	111
300	Am Ship	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6
1800	Am Smelt	112	110⅞	110¾	111⅛
300	Am Steel	41⅝	41½	41⅝	41½
700	Am Sugar	66	65½	65½	67
900	Am T&T	139⅞	138⅞	139⅞	139⅞
300	Am Type pf	111	111	111	111
400	Am WWrks	56⅞	55	55	56
100	Am WW 7%	100¼	100¼	100¼	100½
2200	Am Wool	40⅝	40	40	40
500	Am Writ pf	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
700	Archer Dan	42	41⅞	42	42¾
800	Anaconda	43⅜	42⅝	42⅞	43¼
200	Ann Arbor	40	40	40	..
200	Armour pf	96⅜	95⅝	96⅛	95⅝
500	Asso DG	52	51	51½	51⅞
900	Asso Oil	36	35⅛	35⅛	35⅞
7800	Armour&Co	24⅛	24⅜	24⅝	24⅞
600	Atchison	122⅝	121⅝	121⅝	122
100	Atchison pf	95	95	95	..
100	Atl Birm&A	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛
800	Atl Coast L	198	196	196	198
1400	Atl G&WI	75⅛	74½	74½	75
200	Atl G&WI pf	59	59	59	59¼
2500	Atl Refin	100⅛	99⅛	99⅜	99⅞
400	Austin N	26	26	26	26½
3900	Baldwin	119⅝	118⅝	118⅞	119½
2100	Balt & Ohio	81⅝	81⅜	81⅞	81⅞
4500	Bangor	47⅞	46	46⅝	46⅝
300	Barnsdall A	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	20½
1400	Belding	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅛
300	Beechnut	69⅝	69	69	70
600	Beth Steel	40⅛	40	40	40¼
400	Booth Fish	7⅝	7½	7½	7¼
400	Br Edison	144	143⅝	144	144⅝
5900	Briggs Mag	31	29⅞	30⅛	29⅞
1400	Br Man Tr	56⅛	56	56⅛	56⅛
100	Br Un Gas	89	89	89	90
100	Bruns Term	7½	7½	7½	7¼
100	Bruns Br A	117½	117½	117½	118
200	Burns Br B	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31
200	Bush Term	17⅝	17½	17⅝	17¼
400	Butte & Sup	11	11	11	11½
400	Bruns Balk	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	32½
100	Caddo Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
500	Cal Pack	126⅛	125⅛	125⅛	127
9400	Cal Pet	28⅞	27⅞	28⅜	27¾
300	Callahan	2	2	2	2
100	Cal & Ariz	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
100	Cal & Hecla	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14½
700	San Pac	149⅞	149	149	150
100	Case pf	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	..
1200	Cen Lea pf	61½	60⅞	61½	60¼
200	Serro de P	52⅛	52	52	52
1400	Cer-Teed	53⅛	53	53	53
1700	Chandler M	37	36½	37	36½
4200	Ches & Ohio	108⅛	107⅝	107⅝	108⅛
100	Ches & O pf	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	..
200	Chi&Alton	5	5	5	5
200	Chi&Alton pf	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11
1000	Chi Gt West	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	10⅝
1500	Chi Gt W pf	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	24
2000	Childs	68⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67½
400	ChiM&SP	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞
300	ChiM&SP pf	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
1400	Chi&NW	69	68⅜	68⅜	68⅝
100	Chi&NW pf	115	115	115	115
900	Chi Pneu	115¼	114½	114½	115½
1700	Chi RI	46⅜	46	46	46⅜
200	CM&SP ct	7⅝	7½	7½	7⅝
900	Chile Cop	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞	34⅛
600	Coco Cola	143	142⅞	143	142⅞
700	Colo &I	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38
700	Colo South	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
100	Colo So 2pf	61	61	61	..
1100	Chryslr pfA	106	106	106	..
800	Col Carbon	46	46	46	46
2900	Col Gas	76⅛	75⅞	75⅞	76
200	Col Gas pf	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	113
700	Con Dist	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅛
3300	Congoleum	24	23	23⅛	23⅞
100	Comm Cred	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
2700	Con Gas	91	90⅝	90⅝	91
100	Con Textile	3	3	3	3⅛
1100	Cont Can	75⅛	74⅞	74⅞	76⅛
900	Cuduhy	103	103	103	103
3300	Cont Motors	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	10⅝
300	Corn Prd	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	37⅛
900	Coty	53	52⅞	52⅞	53
400	Den R G pf	44	43⅞	43⅞	44
100	Crucible	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	73⅛
100	Cont Ins	112½	112⅛	112⅛	..
200	Cuba Cane	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
300	Cuba C pf	42	42	42	42½
1900	Cub Am S	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	22⅛
100	Cub Am S pf	42	42	42	..
500	Cum Dom S	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Cub Dom pf	23	23	23	23⅛
100	Cushman	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	90
21500	Dodge A	29⅛	27⅞	29	28⅞
1100	Davison	40	39⅞	39⅞	40⅞
100	Deere pf	105	105	105	..
100	Del Lac&W	139⅝	139⅝	139⅝	139
300	Del & Hud	146	146	146	145½
10400	Det Edison	152	146⅜	146⅜	149
4100	Dodge pf	86⅛	86⅛	87⅛	86⅞
200	*Dome Mines	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
6900	Dupont	193	190	190	194
15300	Det Ed rct	5⅛	5	5	5
2000	East Kodak	113⅛	112	112	113⅛
1000	Eaton Axle	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
3100	Elec ct	32	31⅞	32	32
900	Elec Battery	67⅛	66⅞	66⅞	67⅛
300	Emer-Br pf	20	19⅞	20	19⅞
1400	End John	69	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
600	Elec pf	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	90⅛
1300	Erie	32	31⅛	31⅛	32
1100	Erie 1 pf	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅞
100	Ex Buffet	16	16	16	15⅞
200	El XL pf	106⅞	106	106	106⅛
2100	Fam Play	107	106⅞	106⅞	107
400	Fed M&S pf	62	62	62	62½
200	Fed Lt & P	27	27	27	27
5000	Fisher Bdy	98⅞	97⅛	97⅞	98⅞
14200	Fisk Rubber	27⅜	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
4200	Fisk Rub pf	112¼	111⅝	112¼	111
4100	Fleischm'nn	122	121	121	121¼
400	Foundation	137	136	136	137
1400	Freeport Tx	16⅞	15⅞	15⅞	16½
1400	Fox A	71	69½	69½	69
1500	Gardner M	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10⅛
100	GenAmTk	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
2000	Gen Asphalt	54⅛	53⅞	54⅛	53⅛
11100	Gen Baking	224¾	218	221	219⅝
100	Gen Bak pf	120	120	120	..
4400	Gen Elec	306	299	299	305½
1300	Gen Out Ad	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛	52⅛
41300	Gen Motors	111⅛	109⅝	109⅝	110⅝
1500	Gen O A ct	31⅞	30⅞	30⅞	32⅛
300	Gen Mot 7%	114⅝	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
3900	Gen Pet	46⅛	45⅞	46	45⅞
600	Gimbel Br	63⅞	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
4100	Glidden	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	22⅞
100	Gold Dust	44	44	44	43⅞
12900	Goodrich	67⅞	64⅞	66⅞	64⅞
300	Goodyr pf	106	106	106	106
100	Goodyr ppf	105	105	105	..
3900	Gabriel	34⅞	33⅞	34⅞	33½
900	Granby	18	17⅞	18	17⅞
400	Grt Nor Ore	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
400	Gulf Mobile	32	32	32	32⅞
100	Gulf Mo pf	102	102	102	102⅞
100	Gulf Steel	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	80
100	Hav El pf	115	115	115	..
52400	Hudson Mot	97⅞	94⅛	95⅞	94⅞
3500	Howes Sm	24⅞	23⅞	24⅞	..
6800	Hupp Mot	24⅛	23⅞	24	24⅞
100	Hud Man pf	70	70	70	..
100	Ill Central	116	116	116	115
100	Ill Cen pf A	114	114	114	..
200	Indian Mot	20⅞	20⅞	20⅛	20½
1700	Ind Oil & G	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	24
10	Ingersoll R	280	280	280	..
500	Inland St	42½	43	42	43
200	Inspiration	26	26	26	26½
100	Interboro R	25	25	25	..
100	Inter Agri	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	16½
300	Int Cmt pf	105	104⅞	105	105
1600	Int Business	150⅛	149⅛	150	146½
9100	Int Cement	81⅛	79½	79½	79⅞
25500	Int Comb	46⅞	43⅞	46⅛	44
3300	Int Harv	142⅞	129	130	132
100	Int Harv pf	120	120	120	..
1900	Int MMar pf	33⅞	32	33⅞	31½
1800	Int Nickel	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
9500	Int Paper	72⅞	70⅞	70⅞	70
1000	Int Pap 7%	93½	93⅛	93½	93⅛
100	Int Pap 6%	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	81⅞
2000	Int Tel & T	121⅛	118⅞	118	119⅞
2500	Int T&T rct	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	6⅞
900	Jordan Mot	43⅞	43	43	44
800	Kan City So	40⅞	40	40	40⅞
600	Kayser	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	35⅞
600	Kelly Spring	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞	17⅛
700	Kelsey Wh	105	104⅞	104⅞	107⅛
100	Kan C P pd	106½	106½	106½	107⅞
5600	Kennecott	54	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
100	Kresge	563	563	563	563
100	Lee Rubber	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	..
100	Laclede Gas	165	165	165	164
1700	Lou Oil Ref	15	15	15	14⅞
300	Lim Loco	66	66⅛	66	67
1800	Loews Inc	35⅞	35	35	35
100	Loft Inc	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1100	Loose-W	91⅞	91⅛	92⅞	91
[illegible]	Lone S A	48	47⅞	47⅞	48⅞
[illegible]	Ludlum St	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Lou G&E A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13500	Mack Tr	214	208⅞	210⅞	211⅞
300	Macy	101⅛	100⅞	100⅞	[illegible]
100	Magma Cop	42½	42⅞	42⅞	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mallinson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Man El Sup	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Man Elv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Man Shirt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Maracaibo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mkt [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25700	Marland Oil	46⅞	45	46⅞	[illegible]
100	Marlin Rock	27	27	27	27
200	Mart-Parry	20	20	20	20⅞
100	Math Alkali	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	36⅛
10300	May Dpt St	123½	121¼	122⅜	122⅞
1100	Mota Meter	41⅞	40⅞	40⅞	41
300	McIntyre	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
400	Miami Cop	9⅞	9	9	9⅛
4100	Mid Cont P	30	29⅞	29⅞	29
300	Midland pf	138	137⅞	137⅞	138¼
300	Mid States	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛
100	Min&StL	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅛
300	Min&SSM	43⅛	43	43⅛	42⅞
2800	Mo K&T	41⅞	41⅛	41⅛	41⅞
1000	Mo KT pf	85½	85	85½	85⅞
400	Motor Whl	21⅛	21½	21⅛	21½
2500	Mo Pac	36⅞	36	36	36
2800	Mo Pac pf	83⅞	83	83⅛	83⅛
3200	Mont Pow	85⅞	84	85	85½
6300	Mont Ward	67	66⅛	66⅛	66⅞
13900	Moon Mot	30⅛	28⅞	29	30⅛
300	Mother Lode	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Nash Mot	467½	467½	467½	470
1100	Nat Acme st	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8½
1300	†Nat Bisc	71⅞	71⅞	72⅝	72⅞
300	Nat Bis pf	126	126	126	..
1300	Nat Clo&S	73⅞	72	73⅞	72
400	Nat Lead	160	160	160	161⅞
300	NaRyMx 2pf	2⅞	2	2	..
2400	Norwak T	14⅞	13⅞	13⅞	14¼
700	Nev Cons	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
400	NY Air Br	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36
11400	NY Canners	53⅛	52	52⅞	50⅛
4100	NY Central	122⅞	121⅞	121⅞	122⅞
200	NY C&StL	136	136	136	136
100	NY C&SL pf	94	94	94	94⅞
3500	N NH&H	36⅞	35⅛	35⅞	35⅞
1300	NY Ship	62	61	61⅞	60⅞
400	Norf South	44⅞	43⅞	43⅞	44⅞
2500	Nor & West	140⅛	139	139	139⅞
2200	North Am	58⅞	58⅛	58⅛	58⅞
300	North A pf	49⅛	49⅛	49⅞	49⅞
1600	*North Pac	69⅞	69⅛	69⅞	71
1000	Onyx Hos	35	34⅞	35	34⅞
800	Orpheum C	30⅞	30	30	30⅞
100	Oppenheimer	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
100	*Otis Elev	128	128	128	129
400	Otis Steel	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
100	Otis Steel pf	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
1000	Owens Bot	58⅞	58⅛	58⅞	58⅞
1100	Patha Ex A	80⅛	79	79	80⅞
2300	Pac Oil	54	53⅛	53⅞	52
9500	Packard M	40⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
1400	*Pan-AmPet	63⅛	62	62⅞	64⅞
5400	*Pan-Am B	63⅞	62⅞	62⅞	64
200	Park & Tilf	26	26	26	25⅞
1400	Paige D Mot	26⅞	25⅛	25⅛	26⅛
1000	Penn RR	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
1400	Penn Seabd	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Peoples Gas	119	119	119	119
500	Pennick &F	22	21	21	22
600	Pere M ppf	84	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
400	Phil Co	58⅛	58	58	58⅞
200	Phil Co pf	49	49	49	..
400	Phila Read	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	40
4000	Phillips Pet	39⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
700	Phoenix Hos	37	36	37	35
15500	Pierce-Ar	41⅞	40⅞	41⅛	41⅞
500	Pierce-A pf	89	89	89	90
300	Pierce Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2300	Pierce Pet	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1000	Pitts WV	82	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
1500	Postum C	132½	131½	132	133
200	Press Steel	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
600	PubSE&G pf	97⅞	97	97	97⅞
800	Pub Serv	78⅞	78⅛	78⅛	78⅞
8200	Pullman	164⅞	160	161	162
300	Punta Sug	35	34⅞	34⅞	35⅛
2550	Pure Oil	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
5800	Radio	59⅞	58	58	58⅞
4200	Ry Steel Sp	173	166	166	168
200	Rand Mines	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	..
2200	Ray Copper	13⅞	13	13	13
900	Reading	85⅞	84⅞	84⅞	85⅞
200	Reading rts	18	18	18	18⅞
700	Reid Ice Cr	43⅛	43⅛	43⅞	44
1400	Rem Type	92	90⅞	91	93⅛
100	ReidIce C pf	95	95	95	..
1200	Replogle Stl	15	15	15	15
100	Repub Stl	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	50⅞
400	Reynolds S	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
1800	Robert Reis	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
2000	Royal Dutch	49⅞	49	49⅞	49
300	St Joseph	43⅞	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
1300	StL&SF	98	96⅞	96⅞	98
600	StL SW	56⅞	55⅞	55⅞	57
600	Savage A	65	65	65	..
3500	Seabd AL	45⅞	45	45⅛	45⅞
700	Seabd AL pf	46⅞	46⅛	46⅞	46⅞
800	Sears Roe	209⅞	208	208	208⅞
800	Shattuck Co	73	72	72	73
3100	Shell Union	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	22⅞
1400	Simmons	51	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
800	Simms Pet	19⅞	19	19⅞	19⅞
7000	Sinclair	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	18⅞
1200	Skelly Oil	27	26⅞	27	26⅞
100	So PR S pf	108	108	108	..
13600	So Pacific	97⅞	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
5700	So Railway	106⅞	105⅛	105⅛	106
200	So Ry pf	92⅞	92	92⅞	92⅞
1200	Spicer Co	23⅞	22⅞	23	22⅞
2500	*Sta Gas	57⅞	56⅞	56⅞	57⅞
900	Sta Gas pf	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
300	Sta Mill	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	..
1400	Sta Oil Cal	53⅛	52½	53⅛	52⅞
100	Sta Pl Glass	7	7	7	7
4200	Sta Oil NJ	40½	39⅞	40	34⅞
1300	Symington	19⅞	18⅞	19	19
300	Syminton A	22	21⅞	21⅞	22
6200	St-Warner	79	77⅞	78	78⅞
2300	Stromberg	73	72	72	73⅞
29500	Studebaker	58⅞	56⅞	57	57⅞
200	Sub Boat	4⅞	4	4⅞	4⅞
4600	Sweets Co	13⅞	12⅞	12⅞	11⅞
100	Tenn Cop	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
5900	Tex Co	48⅞	47⅞	48	47⅞
2500	Tex Gulf S	111⅞	109⅞	109⅞	110⅞
100	Tex&Pac	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	52⅞
100	Tex P Coal	12⅞	11⅞	12⅞	11⅞
100	The Fair	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	34⅞
2100	Tidewater	32	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
3700	Timken	45⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
200	Tidewater pf	100	100	100	..
2800	Trans Oil	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
*200	*Trans&W	25	25	25	..
400	Under Type	50⅞	50	50	50⅞
7700	Un Bag&P	72⅞	69⅞	71	73
800	Un Pacific	140⅞	140	140	141⅞
200	Un Pac pf	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
800	Un Oil Cal	34⅞	34	34⅞	34
400	Uni Alloy St	29	28⅞	29	29⅞
2500	Uni Fruit	246	239	245	238
100	UniRyInv pf	69	69	69	69
200	US CIPipe	168	167	168	166
400	US Dist	32⅞	32½	32⅞	32⅞
300	US Hoffman	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	41
2600	US Ind Alco	91⅞	90	91	90⅞
400	US Realty	142	141½	141½	142
27500	US Rubber	63⅞	62	62⅞	62⅞
300	US Rub pf	105⅞	105½	105½	105½
400	US Smelt	45	45	45	46⅞
21900	US Steel	121	120	120	119⅞
500	US Steel pf	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞
7600	Univ Pipe	36⅞	35	36⅞	35⅞
*1300	Univ P pf	80⅞	78	80⅞	..
800	UtilPw&Lt A	32	31⅞	31⅞	32
200	Va-C Chem	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1000	Va-C Ch pf	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	..
100	Ward Bk A	185	185	185	180⅞
33500	WardBkB	77⅞	73⅞	75⅞	73⅞
300	Vanadium	29	28⅞	28⅞	29
8800	Vivaudou	17⅞	16⅞	17	16⅞
3200	Wabash	42⅞	41⅞	41½	42⅞
2900	Wab pf A	70⅞	69⅞	70	70⅞
200	Waldorf	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
1100	Weber & H	75	74	75	74⅞
900	WarnerBrA	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
200	WarrenBros	47⅞	46⅞	46⅞	..
600	W Md	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
100	W Md 2 pf	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	22
2400	W Pac	31⅞	30⅞	30⅞	31⅞
400	W Pac pf	77⅞	76⅞	77⅞	77
300	W Penn	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
1000	West Union	138⅞	137	137	137⅞
800	*Westg A B	129	126⅞	127	128⅞
1900	*Westg Elec	74⅞	73⅞	73⅞	75⅞
1100	Wheeling	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
600	Wheeling pf	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
100	*White Eagle	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	26
10000	White Mot	93⅞	91⅞	92	92⅞
300	Wick Sp ct	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3
20000	Willys-Over	26⅞	26	26	26⅞
200	Willys-O pf	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	108⅞
100	Whl Rock ct	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	38
1800	Woolworth	168	166⅞	167⅞	167⅞
300	Wor Pump	40⅞	40	40	40
300	Wright Aer	28⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
100	Wrigley	54	54	54	..
100	Yale&Towne	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	..
6900	Yellow Cab	47⅞	46⅞	47	46⅞
1200	Youngst'n	76⅞	76	76	76

*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Sep. 30	Last Sep. 29
130	Am Pneu pf	21	21	21	21
112	Am T&T	139⅞	139	139	139⅞
27	Am Wool pf	87⅞	87	87⅞	87
840	Amoskeag	72	70	71	72
35	Anaconda	43	43	43	43¼
25	Ariz Com	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
150	Atlas Tack	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
750	Bingham	56⅞	55⅞	55⅞	56⅞
22	Bos El	79	79	79	79
10	Bos El 1 pf	114	114	114	..
30	Bos El 2 pf	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	..
30	Bos & Alb	160	159½	160	160
1646	B&M	34⅛	34	34	34
265	B&M pf A	39⅞	38⅞	39⅛	39⅞
75	B&M pf B	58⅞	58	58	60
106	B&M pf C	51⅛	51	51⅛	51
15	B&M pf D	76	76	76	75⅛
300	Cities Svce	137⅞	137⅞	137⅞	..
72	Cal & Ariz	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
170	Cal & Hecla	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
300	Cities Svc pf	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	..
80	Connor J T	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
70	Cop Range	20	20	20	20
100	Dodge	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29
100	Dom Stores	70	67	70	67
30	Dodge pf	87	86⅞	87	86⅞
710	East SS	69	67⅞	67⅞	69
50	East SS pf	43	43	43	42⅛
200	E Bos Land	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
160	Economy	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
50	Edison Elec	206	206	206	204⅛
20	En Pub Ser	100	100	100	100
5	Franklin	.60	.60	.60	..
9	Gen Elec	302⅞	301⅞	301⅞	303⅞
4582	Gilchrist	40	39	39⅞	39⅞
697	Gillette	106	104⅛	106	105
142	Hardy	21	20⅞	20⅞	20⅛
1555	Hood Rub	67⅛	65	65	67⅛
400	Inter Prod	25	25	25	..
10	Int Cement	80	80	80	..
85	Int Prod pf	1	1	1	..
290	Island Crk	149⅛	148	148	147
250	Me Cent	40	39	40	..
44	Mass Gas	38	37⅞	37⅞	..
100	May Old Col	.95	.95	.95	.95
10	Miss Riv Pw	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	79⅞
50	NAT Util S	21	21	21	21
200	Nat Leather	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
25	New C'nelia	19	19	19	19
895	NE Oil pf	10	9½	9½	10
119	NE Tel	116	116	116	116
230	NY NH & H	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	36⅞
25	*Nipissing	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
5	Old Colony	110	110	110	..
25	Old Domin	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	..
60	Pac Mills	59	59	59	59
577	Pocahontas	17⅞	16⅞	17⅛	16⅛
135	Quincy Min	24	24	24	24
45	Reece But	16	16	16	16
5	St Mary Ld	34	34	34	..
40	Shannon	55	55	55	..
193	Swift Inter	30	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
165	Swift & Co	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅞
108	Th Plant Co	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	..
130	Torirngton	66	65	65	65⅛
196	Uni Shoe	45	44⅞	44⅞	45
50	Uni Shoe pf	28	28	28	28
65	US Smelt	47⅞	46⅞	47⅞	..
5	US Smelt pf	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
520	US For S pf	34	32⅞	32⅞	34
575	Utah Apex	7	6⅞	7	7
1279	US Rubber	63⅞	62⅞	62⅞	62⅛
1020	Ventura	22⅛	21⅞	22	21
255	Waldorf	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	16
170	Walworth	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22
5	Walth'm pf	36	36	36	36
105	War Bros	47⅛	46⅛	46⅛	47
10	War Br 2pf	42	42	42	..
137	*Westingh	74⅞	73⅞	73⅞	74⅞
	BONDS				
$1000	Atl Gulf 5s	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	77
1000	Mass G 4½s	98⅞	98	98⅞	..
1000	NE Tel 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	..
2000	Swift 5s	100	100	100	99⅞
1000	War Br 7½s	150	150	150	..
1000	Wst T&T 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅛
2000	Wick Tire 7s	65	65	65	..

*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON CURB

Quotations to 1:40 p. m.

	High	Low	Last
Am Rayon	.38	.38	.38
Allis Fish	.22½	.22	.22
Ace	.29	.29	.29
Alamos	1⅝	1½	1½
Cal & Jerome	.15	.15	.15
Con Pete A	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞
Chief Cons Min	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
Crystal Cop	.39	.35	.39
Eastern Smelting	.08	.08	.08
Forhan	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
Gadsden Copper	.48	.48	.48
H H Franklin	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
Hudson Val	22	21⅞	21⅞
Idaho	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞
Iron Cap	3	2⅞	2⅞
Ind Rayon	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
Jerome Verde Dev	.69	.65	.65
Lago	5	4⅞	5
Mohican Copper	.26	.24	.26
Maytag	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
Paymaster	.30	.29	.29
Rickenbacker	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞
Rolls Royce	17	16⅞	16⅞
Safety Cable	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
Shea	.15	.15	.15
Silver Dyke	2⅞	2	2⅞
Stutz	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞
Tuolumne	1⅛	1	1
United Verde Ext	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛
Verde Central Copper	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛
Verde Mines	.25	.25	.25

NEW YORK CENTRAL'S AUGUST NET IS BEST SINCE AUGUST, 1923

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—New York Central's August gross was the greatest since October, 1923, and net the largest since August of the same year. The former increased 13.4 per cent over last year, compared with gains of 9.7 per cent in July and 1.2 per cent in June. Net operating income for the month increased 30.5 per cent over last year, compared with gains of 23.7 per cent in July and 19.1 per cent in June.

For the eight months gross gained $6,670,000 or 2.7 per cent, and of this gain no less than $4,073,000 came in August. The increase of $2,634,254 or 6.3 per cent in net accrued entirely in July and August with their gains of $1,232,415 and $1,699,603 respectively, the first half of the year having produced a decrease of $297,764.

For 12 months ended with August Central earned approximately $11.10 a share on $387,000,000 stock now outstanding. Giving effect to the average distribution of net throughout the year, earnings of eight months so far reported indicate an annual rate of $11 a share, compared with $12.90 on $304,836,800 stock in 1924.

NORTHWEST CARRIERS' SHOWING IS BETTER

Earlier predictions that the northwestern carriers had turned the corner are supported by August earnings of the Chicago Northwestern, the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, each having reported gains in net operating revenues.

The "Soo" system is making an impressive comeback, August net having jumped 161 per cent over August last year, its deficit of $666,667 for the eight months comparing with a deficit of $2,444,711 a year ago.

The St. Paul's report also was encouraging, August net being 81 per cent above the corresponding month last year and the best showing for August since 1918.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Oct.	23.32	23.42	23.12	23.12	23.25
Dec.	23.35	23.51	23.21	23.24	23.35
Jan.	22.51	22.72	22.41	22.42	22.50
Mar.	22.75	22.96	22.67	22.70	22.76
May	23.05	23.18	22.90	22.93	23.00
July	22.71	22.78	22.50	22.54	22.60

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Oct.	12.18	12.35	12.18	12.30	12.21
Dec.	12.05	12.17	12.05	12.17	12.07
Jan.	12.04	12.21	12.04	12.16	12.07
Mar.	12.08	12.22	12.07	12.19	12.10
May	12.10	12.24	12.10	12.21	12.13
July	12.05	12.21	12.05	12.21	12.06

Spots 12.72, down 30. Tone at close, steady. Sales (British), 8000; (American), 5600 bales.

STOCK AND BOND LOANS UP

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—Stock and bond loans of 727 member banks reporting to the Federal Reserve Board on Sept. 16 totaled $5,723,000,000, compared with $5,663,000,000 for the previous week, an increase of $60,000,000. New York City banks numbering 61 increased this item by $[illegible] and 671 interior institutions by $[illegible].

WIRE MILL OPERATIONS 85%

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 30—Wire mill operations are still averaging around 85 per cent of capacity and deliveries are becoming more deferred. Prices show increasing firmness at $2.65 and $2.50 Pittsburgh and Cleveland basis for wire nails and plain wire respectively.

SAVINGS IN RHODE ISLAND BANKS GAIN

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 30 (Special)—Resources of Rhode Island banks have increased approximately $26,000,000 in the last year, according to the eighteenth annual report of George H. Newhall, bank commissioner. Savings bank deposits total $270,428,059.42, which, according to the latest state census, shows an average per capita of $398.12 in savings banks. Building and loan associations have 29,248 shareholders, with holdings totaling $17,075,000.

READING PAYS OFF MORTGAGE

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30—An issue of $2,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent bonds of the Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Pittsburgh which matures Oct. 15 will be paid off by the Reading Company into which the former company was merged. Of the $2,000,000 issue, only $515,000 are in the hands of the public. The bonds will be paid for out of cash, involving no financing.

DORCHESTER BANK NEW HEAD

Frederick L. Walker, for the last 30 years connected with the Dorchester Savings Bank, and for 19 years its president, has resigned. Rutherford E. Smith, trustee and counsel of the bank for a number of years, was elected president to succeed Mr. Walker.

GOOD PLYMOUTH CORDAGE SALES

Plants Running Full, and Outlook Excellent—Raw Material Plentiful

Plymouth Cordage Company, which recently reported excellent results for its fiscal year to July 31, faces continued good prospects for the current year. Its sources of raw materials and its markets, considered together, are now in better shape than for some time past.

Sales are most satisfactory, and the two plants at Welland, Ont., and Plymouth, Mass., are running full, and the management expects this situation to continue.

Sisal, one of the company's chief raw materials, comes mostly from Mexico, with lesser amounts coming from East Africa, Java and New Zealand. For a considerable period a monopoly in Yucatan has intefered seriously with a steady supply at satisfactory prices of Mexican sisal.

Now, however, the "Comision Exportadora," as the monopoly is known, has ceased to buy sisal, and since May the business has been in the hands of the "Co-operative Society," which has been selling to merchants and manufacturers' agents in Yucatan instead of marketing through one source in the United States, as was formerly done. Progress has thus been made toward a free market.

In another direction the supplanting of the commission by the "Coop" has been a benefit. Under the monopoly, growers received a low price for sisal, the Government taking a large sum in the shape of an export duty.

Now the Government takes a proportionately smaller tax, and the growers are receiving a higher price for their product. As a result the growers are planting larger crops, are prospering, and are offering a satisfactory supply of sisal.

To put itself in a more secure position as to sisal supply, the Plymouth Cordage Company has purchased a small plantation in Cuba. This has been producing fiber since April. It is not planned that this plantation will supply any great proportion of the company's sisal requirements, however.

Regarding manila, which also comes in large part from Mexico, crop conditions are still poor, and the supply is inadequate in quantity and quality.

With the farming classes in the United States and Canada apparently in line for continued prosperity, the company should continue to have a good outlet for its prducts, which are now in the ratio of about 60 per cent binder twine, and 40 per cent rope.

Plymouth Cordage common is 129 bid, the highest price since the 100 per cent stock dividend in 1922. Taking this dividend into consideration, it is the highest price since 260 in July, 1911. Net tangible assets behind the stock equal almost $200 a share.

RUBBERS AND OILS ACTIVE ON LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Sept. 30—Rubber issues continued active on the stock exchange today, with the market more stable than of late. Today's buyers were more reasoned bulls who are purchasing on a long range viewpoint of the commodity.

Oils advanced on repurchases by recent sellers. The market on the whole was better, with briskness shown in spots. Industrials were cheerful, with trading quiet.

Home rails were in demand, sentiment being improved by the large anti-Communistic vote at the conference of the British Labor Party yesterday.

Royal Dutch was 31⅝, Rio Tintos 42⅝, and Courtaulds 6¼. The giltedge division was firm, sentiment being helped by the success of government conversion loan offering.

French loans were purchased on a light scale. Mexican issues were easier on realizing.

LARGER SOUTHERN UTILITY DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—Following an informal meeting of directors of Southern Cities Utilities Company, Treasurer Anderson said a majority of the board had decided to increase the regular quarterly dividend on the common from 75 cents to $1 a share, and to declare an extra of 25 cents a share at a meeting scheduled for Oct. 3. The regular dividend, as well as the extra, will be payable Oct. 10 to stock of record Oct. 1, but only on the free common stock, not held in the voting trust.

This places the common on a regular $4 annual basis, or a $5 basis should an extra of 25 cents be declared each quarter. It is possible a larger extra dividend may be declared for the last quarter of 1925.

STEADY EXPANSION IN IRON AND STEEL

The Iron Trade Review says: Expansion of iron and steel production is proceeding along orderly lines. This is especially marked in the steel bar and sheet trades. Yet expansion is based upon actual improvement in volume of sales and shipments rather than upon expectations.

Some mills are accumulating something more nearly resembling backlogs than they were able to do some months past. Twenty-seven hundred cars were placed and 56 locomotives.

The actual appearance of an order for 75,000 tons of steel plates for Oakland, Calif., and a welded-seam pipe line project, added to the rising tide of confidence in autumn business.

OCTOBER PAYMENTS TO INVESTORS LARGE

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 — Investors will receive in dividend and interest payments next month approximately $427,220,000, a new high record, which compares with $402,250,000 in October, 1924, a compilation by the Journal of Commerce shows.

Stockholders will receive about $102,902,000, compared with $97,350,000 a year ago, the gain being accounted for by initial and increased dividends by the railroads, industrial, and public utility companies. Interest payments total $324,300,000. The Government will disburse about $152,000,000.

YOUNGSTOWN TUBE EARNINGS

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—Net earnings of Youngstown Sheet & Tube for the third quarter are estimated in the financial district at about $3 a share, the company's heavy steel capacity being considered a favorable factor in earnings in view of the general price weakness in finished steel in the first two months of the quarter.

FRANCE'S TRADE BALANCE

France's favorable trade balance for the first eight months of 1925 amounted to $2,190,681,000 francs, the Bankers Trust Company of New York reports. August imports exceeded exports by 33,[illegible] francs.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Sept. 30—Consols for money today were 55¼. De Beers 13⅝. Rand Mines 3. Money was 3½ per cent; discount rates—short bills 3⅞ per cent; three-month bills 3[illegible] per cent.

NEW YORK CURB

INDUSTRIALS

Sales		High	Low	1:15
300	Am Gas&El new	78	78	78
250	Am Light&Trac	233	230	231
1400	Am Pow & Lt new	58⅞	58⅛	58⅞
75	Am Pow&Lt pf	92	92	92
100	Am Rayon Prod	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
100	Am Thread pf	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
900	Armr Co Ill B vtc	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
100	Asso Gas&El new	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
2100	Atlas Port Cem nw	64	63⅞	64⅞
100	Bklyn City R R	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
600	Can Dry G A nw	37	36⅞	36⅞
100	Car Lt & Pw	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Carolina Pw & Lt pf	420	420	420
1100	Cen Pipe Cor	23⅞	22	22⅞
100	Chi Nipple Mf BT	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2000	Cleveland Auto	23⅞	22⅞	23⅞
100	Com'wealth Pr new	34	33⅞	34
500	Con G&El Balt n	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
1400	Continl Bak A	125⅞	124⅞	125
34100	Cont Bak B	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞
700	Cont Bak pf	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2000	Cuba Company	47⅞	46	47
2500	Curtiss A&M	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
100	Curtiss A & Mo pf	78	78	78
300	De Forest Rad vtc	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
100	Doehler Die-Castg	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
500	Dubilier C&R new	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
600	Durant Motors	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
100	Dux Co Inc A	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
100	Electric Auto Lite	70	70	70
800	El Bond & Shr new	65⅞	65	65
100	El Bond & Sh pf	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
700	Electric Investors	62⅞	61⅞	61⅞
300	Eng Pub Serv	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
1800	Fageol Motors Co	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
500	Film Inspec Mach	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
40	Ford Motor Can	509	503	503
400	Franklin Mfg Co	35	34⅞	34⅞
300	Freed-Eise R C	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
300	Freshman Co. Chs	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
300	Garod Corp	13⅞	13	13⅞
700	Gen G&E Del A	56	55⅞	56
1900	Gillette Saf Ra	105⅞	104⅞	105⅞
300	Goodyr Tire & Ru	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
400	Grennan Bakeries	19⅞	19	19
2600	Grimes R&C Rec	9	8⅞	8⅞
1400	Happiness Cndy A	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
100	Hazeltine Corp	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
200	Heyden Cmerical	3	3	3
200	Hood Rubber	66	66½	66½
200	Horn & Hardart	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
200	Intercon Rubber	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
100	Inter Match par pf	51	51	51
2700	Inter Utilities B	8⅞	8½	8⅞
100	Kelvinator Corp	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
100	Land Hold Corp	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
200	Leh Pow S vtc	143	140	140
500	Leh V Coal C cts	38	38	38
100	Lehn & Fink Prod	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
600	Lib Rad Ch Store	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
300	McC R & Mfg vtc	23⅞	23	23
300	Middle West Util	108	107⅞	108
100	M W Util pr lien	104	104	104
150	Miller Rubber	235	219⅞	230⅞
285	Mississippi R Pow	80	77	77
100	Mohawk Val new	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
100	Motion Pict Cap	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
500	Music Master C	15	14⅞	14⅞
300	Nat Pw&Lt	400	395	398
100	Nat Pub Serv "A"	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
Nat	Pub Serv B	16	16	16
200	Nickel Plate wi	93	92⅞	92⅞
100	Nickel Plate pf wi	88	88	88
700	Niser Corp "A"	64	63	63
1500	Niser Corp B	62⅞	59⅞	61⅞
900	Nor O PwLt&Tr	11⅞	10⅞	11⅞
400	North States Pow	121⅞	120½	120½
200	No States Pow war	20⅞	19⅞	19⅞
100	Ohio Traction pf	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
100	Omnibus Corp vtc	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
100	Outlet Co	41	41	41
300	Outlet Co pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
10	Penn Wat & Pw	160⅞	160⅞	160⅞
3600	Pow Corp NY	78⅞	76⅞	76⅞
50	Pug Snd Pw&Lt	49	49	49
400	Purity Bak A	45	45	45
300	Purity Bak B	45⅞	43⅞	44⅞
400	Pyrene Mfg	11	10⅞	10⅞
2900	Reming N Type	56	51⅞	55⅞
250	Rem N Type pf	120	112⅞	120
700	Reo Motor Car	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
1200	Richmond Rad	20	19	19
300	Rova Radio stc	3	2	2
600	St Regis Paper	82⅞	80⅞	80⅞
5800	Servel Corp	31	30⅞	31
10	Singer Mfg	312⅞	312⅞	312⅞
2575	Southern Cal Ed	141	137⅞	138⅞
75	do 6% pf	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
400	Standard Pub A	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
100	Stand Tank Car	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
60	Swift & Co	114⅞	114	114⅞
3300	Swift Internat	30⅞	29⅞	29⅞
400	Thermiodyne Rad	10	9⅞	9⅞
500	Thompson R v t c	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
100	Tulip Cup Corp	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
500	Un Car & Carbon	70⅞	70	70⅞
100	Un G & El new	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
200	Un Gas Imp	93⅞	93	93⅞
12700	Un Lt & Pow A	152⅞	149	151
1100	US Lt & Heat pf	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
300	US Rub Reclaim	8⅞	8	8
200	Universal Pictures	35	35	35
1575	Victor Talk Mch	91	89	91
1800	Va-C C new wi	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
700	Va-C C pf wi	50⅞	50	50⅞
200	Va-C C pr pf wi	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
200	Ware Radio Corp	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
300	Westn Pow Corp	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
60	Westn Power pf	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
100	Wilson & Co A	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
300	Yellow Taxi NY	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
	STANDARD OILS			
200	Atlantic Lobos	2	2	2
600	BuckeyePipeLine	57	56⅞	56⅞
100	Chesebrough Mfg	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
2300	Continental Oil	23	22⅞	22⅞
50	Galena Signal Oil	36	36	36
5900	HumbleOil&Ref	63⅞	62⅞	62⅞
30	Illinois Pipe Line	135⅞	135	135⅞
100	ImperialOilCanada	31	31	31
2400	International Pet	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
150	Magnolia Pet	146	140	143
50	Northern P L	80	80	80
1500	PrairieOil&Gas new	49	48⅞	48⅞
100	Prairie Pipe Line	122	122	122
3700	Stand Oil of Ind	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
200	do of Kansas	31⅞	31	31
1600	do of Ken	133⅞	133	133⅞
1900	do of NY	41⅞	41	41⅞
4700	Vacuum Oil	93⅞	92⅞	93⅞
	INDEPENDENT OILS			
400	Am Contr O'fields	3	3	3
4600	Am Maracaibo	7⅞	5	5
100	Cardinal Pet	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
900	Carib Syndicate	5	4⅞	5
1900	Cities Service new	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
3100	Colombian Syndi	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
700	Creole Syndicate	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
800	Crown Central	8	7⅞	8
500	Euclid Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	Gibson Oil	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	Guf Oil Crp of Pa	74⅞	74	74
5600	Lago Pet	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
300	*Lion Oil Ref	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
200	Lone Star Gas	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
800	Mex Panuco	3	2⅞	3
1600	Mount Prod	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
500	New Bradford	5	5	5
1100	N M & Ar Ld Co	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛
20	Ohio Fuel Oil	12	12	12
3800	Peer Oil	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞
100	Red Banks Oil	22	22	22
500	Salt Crk Petroleum	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
100	Sun Oil	36	36	36
23000	Venezuelan Petrol	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛
	MINING			
100	Calaveras Mining	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Canario Copper	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
500	Cons Copper Min	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
9700	Eng Gold Min	25⅞	16⅞	20
3300	Golden Center Mi	4	3⅞	4
8000	Kay Copper	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
700	Kerr Lake	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Teck Hughes	2	2	2
100	Tonopah Extensn	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	United Verde Ext	26⅞	26	26⅞
100	Utah Apex	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
3000	Wenden Cop Min	3⅛	3	3
	DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)			
3	Allied Packer 6s	89⅞	89⅛	89⅛
7	Aluminum 7s '33	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
11	Am Gas&El 6s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
8	Am Pow&Lt 6s	96⅞	96	96
5	do 6s new	96	96	96
9	Asso Gas&El 6s, n	94⅞	94	94
13	AssoSimHdwe 6½s	92⅞	92	92⅞
5	Atlantic Fr inc 8s	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛
8	Atl Gulf&WI 5s	74⅞	76½	76⅞
1	Bell Tel of Can 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1	Can Nat Ry Eq 7s	110	110	110
16	Cities Serv 6s	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
7	Cities Serv 7s D	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
10	Cities Serv P&L 6s	93⅞	93½	93⅞
2	Con Gas Balt 5s	99	99	99
10	CosgroveMCoal6½s	96	95	95
1	Cudahy Pack 5½s	92½	92½	92½
1	Detroit City Gs 6s	105	105	105
50	Detroit Edison 6s	147⅛	147	147⅞
5	Fed Sugar 6s '1933	95	93⅞	93⅞
2	Gen Ice Crm 6½s	112	112	112
4	General Pet 6s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
7	Gulf Oil 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1	Hood Rubber 7s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
26	Kan City Term 4s	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
6	Leh Pwr Sec 6s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1	Long Island Lt 6s	100	100	100
15	NStatesPow cvt6½	119	118	118⅛
1	Okla Gs&El 5s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
4	Penn P&Lt 5s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
3	Phil El 6s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1	PhillipsPet7½sww	105	105	105
16	Pure Oil 6½s	102	102	102
7	Schulte R E Co 6s	100⅛	100	100⅛
4	Sou'eastern P&L 6	97	96⅞	97
13	Stand Oil NY 6½s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2	Sun Oil 5½s	98	98	98
2	Swift&Co 5s	96½	96⅞	96½
1	Tidal Osage 7s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2	Unit Rys Hav 7½s	109	109	109
7	U S Rub 6½s '28	102	102	102
5	do 1930	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1	do 1933	100	100	100
5	do 1934	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2	do 1935	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1	do 1937	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2	do 1938	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5	do 1939	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
4	Webster Mills 6½s	100	100	100
	FOREIGN BONDS			
1	City Graz 8s	98	98	98
31	Ext Rail France 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	French N M SS 7s	84	83⅞	84
1	Gt Con El Pw 6½s	88	88	88
17	Hung Co Min 7½s	88	88	88
1	Indu Bk of Fin 7s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
20	King Denm 5½s wi	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sales		High	Low	1:15
2	Prov Bu Aus 7s	92⅞	92½	92⅞
1	Rus 6½s ctf NC	12	12	12
2	Saar Basin cons 7s	93⅞	93½	93½
1	Siem&Hals 7s '35	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
7	Solvay & Co 6s	104	104	104
6	Swiss 5½s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
[illegible]	Thyssen I&S Wk 7s	94⅞	91	94⅞
1	Toho El Pwr 7s	96	96	96

*Ex-Dividend.

GOOD yields may still be obtained on several sound securities we are offering. One of these—a first mortgage bond of a growing public utility group—we believe to be most attractive at par, yielding 6½%.

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Paying 6% and extra dividends. Par $5.

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U. S. RUBBER CO. SALES BIGGER

Reports First Eight Months' Business Well Ahead of Similar 1924 Period

The increase in sales of the United States Rubber Company in the first eight months of 1925, to $28,000,000 above the corresponding period of last year, would indicate that volume for the full year will exceed $200,000,000 for the first time since 1920. Sales increased $8,000,000 during July and August—more than half the $15,000,000 gain of the first six months.

Business amounted to $92,000,000 in the first six months, and the second half-year, augmented by footwear business, is invariably ahead of the first.

While tire sales will from Nov. 1 taper off somewhat by reason of the abandonment by 95 per cent of the rubber companies of the "spring dating" custom the reduction will hardly be sufficient to pull the combined volume of all departments under $200,000,000.

In common with all of the big producers, United States Rubber undoubtedly welcomes the passing of "spring dating" campaigns as just recently agreed upon at the Akron meeting.

This policy was originally designed as a winter sales stimulant to aid in evening up production, but resulted in needless credit extension to a host of small dealers throughout the country, many of whom in the warm sections of the south and the Pacific coast were under no necessity of stocking up in the winter against a spring demand. They were enabled to sell their goods all through the winter without having to pay until the late spring or early summer.

In the first half year, United States Rubber earned $4.02 a share for its 810,000 shares of common stock. Although much depends upon footwear business, which in turn depends upon the winter weather, the second half year should run well ahead of the first, with a balance of from $5 to $5.50 a share.

This would mean a balance of between $9 and $9.50 a share for the common exclusive of an equity of at least $10 a share in the Plantations Company.

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT (Earnings of Subsidiaries)	1925	1924
August gross	$3,963,308	$3,363,222
Net	1,689,778	1,372,853
12 months gross	47,272,765	42,366,991
Net	21,135,953	17,309,043

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY	1925	1924
August gross	$1,201,037	$1,184,003
Net after tax	196,816	178,282
*Deficit after chgs	14,591	26,227
2 months' gross	2,432,291	2,438,954
Net after tax	410,329	352,069
*Deficit after chgs	8,218	23,071

*After allowing for full interest on adjustment income 5 per cent bonds.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT	1925	1924
August gross	$4,337,808	$4,224,118
Bal aft tax, rent, etc	1,187,761	1,180,182
Excess maint	240,902	169,072
Net	946,859	1,011,110
Def af fixed chgs, etc	361,201	264,282
Manhattan Ry divs	255,781	255,000
Deficit	616,982	519,282
2 months' gross	9,647,175	9,660,255
Bal aft tax, rents, etc	3,139,538	2,534,101
Excess maint	380,073	300,600
Net	2,759,465	2,234,501
Surp aft fix chgs, etc	146,954	*126,007
Manhattan Ry divs	511,080	510,000
Deficit	364,126	836,007

*Deficit

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (Special)—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

	Sept. 30 1925	Aug. 30 1925	Oct. 1 1924
Wheat, No. 1 spring	1.50½	1.68¼	1.51¼
Wheat, Nor. 2 red	1.52¼	1.67	1.58
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.99¼	1.11½	1.32¼
Oats, No. 2 white	.47	.48	.60
Flour, Minn. pat	8.15	8.25	7.60
Lard, prime	17.30	17.80	14.90
Pork, mess	41.00	41.50	30.00
Beef, family	22.00	22.00	20.75
Sugar, gran	5.25	5.50	7.15
Iron, No. 2 Phil	22.26	21.26	21.76
Silver	.70⅞	.71⅞	.70⅞
Lead	9.50	9.50	.800
Tin	59.00	56.75	48.25
Copper	14.50	14.75	12.87
Rubber, rib sm shts	.90	.90	.28⅞
Cotton Mid Uplnds	23.50	22.20	25.90
Steel billets, Pitts	35.00	35.00	36.00
Print cloths	.06⅞	.06½	.06⅞
Zinc	8.20	7.95	6.50

RAILROADS' EARNINGS BETTER

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—August operating income of 70 roads was $106,519,000, compared with $82,084,000 in August, 1924, an increase of 29.8 per cent. In July their net was $86,306,000, August increase being 23.4 per cent. Indicating August net for all carriers will total around $122,000,000, compared with $95,415,000 one year ago and $99,462,000 in July, 1925.

SIMMS PETROLEUM INCOME

Simms Petroleum reports net income of $1,962,939 after depreciation, depletion, federal tax, etc., for seven months ended July 31, 1925, equal to $2.36 a share (par $10) on 833,050 shares of stock, compared with $1,771,484, or $2.64 a share, on 669,085 shares in the first seven months of 1924.

NEW ISSUES OFFERED TODAY

New offerings today include 50,000 shares of the New England Public Service Company prior lien preferred stock of the $7 dividend series priced at 98 to yield 7.14 per cent; and $4,000,000 Iowa Railway & Light Corporation first and refunding mortgage 30-year 5½ per cent gold bonds at 99 and interest to yield 5.56 per cent.

POSTUM CEREAL SPLIT-UP

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—Directors of the Postum Cereal Company have called a special meeting of stockholders for Oct. 23 to approve a proposed split-up in common stock on the basis of two shares for one. The common stock is the only capital issue outstanding as the last of the preferred stock was retired last May.

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The Board of Directors of Public Service Corporation of New Jersey has declared dividends at the rate of 8% per annum on the 8% Cumulative Preferred Stock, being $2.00 per share; at the rate of 7% per annum on the 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock, being $1.75 per share; and $1.25 per share on the non-par value Common Stock for the quarter ending September 30, 1925. Dividends are payable September 30, 1925, to stockholders of record September 4, 1925.

T. W. Van Middlesworth, Treasurer.

ARLINGTON MILLS

DIVIDEND NO. 129

A quarterly dividend of two dollars per share has been declared payable on Thursday, October 1, 1925, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 22, 1925. Payable by the New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

ALBERT H. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.

WOOL MARKET GRADUALLY IS STRENGTHENING

Situation Better—Demand for Worsted Wools Gains—Boston Prices Low

Gradually the wool market is strengthening. Trading is "spotty" still, some houses having business one week and one the next, while business is confined to comparatively few mills. The number of buyers also is slowly but surely increasing.

It must be said, moreover, that business in woolen wools, which has been relatively very slow, is more active, but chiefly on dealers' account, woolen manufacturers taking comparatively little wool, and then only for immediate needs. Nevertheless, the woolen mill situation seems to be somewhat improved, also.

Mostly, however, the demand in this market has been for worsted wools, and chiefly the call has been for medium qualities, notably quarter-blood and three-eighths combing wools, for which the call appears to have increased noticeably in the last month, to some extent superseding the demand for the fine wools which is not now so keen, although there is interest shown in the finer qualities, as well.

In the last week or two, there has been a disposition on the part of dealers to buy wool in a quiet way. Some houses, which formerly were free sellers, appear to be giving the market more than a casual survey for academic purposes, and evidently are looking with much greater favor on the immediate future than they have been doing for some time past.

Even certain woolen wools have been moving into dealers' hands, notably scoured B lambs wools (pulled) in which a fair volume of business has been done by the New York pullers at around 85 cents. This appears to have been the first real movement in woolen wools worthy of special mention for a number of months.

Look for Good Season

Cool, seasonable weather is having a heartening effect upon the wool textile industry. Given a really snappy November, and the mills assert that the season is an assured success. Whatever the weather may be, there is no mistaking the S. O. S. sign which the entire industry has flung out in the last two months, however much they have tried to camouflage it.

The demand for immediate shipment on the part of the mills for the big purchases they have made since the first of August argues only too plainly the liquid condition of stocks all the way up to the retail clothier.

Hand-to-mouth buying continues the rule of the trade, but some houses, it is said, are breaking away from the rule in some measure, and are ordering cloth in greater quantities.

Worsteds continue to hold the chief "place in the sun." The largest worsted plants, moreover, which have been able to turn a big volume of business on a narrow margin of profit have obtained the lion's share of the business, but some of the smaller mills have latterly been sharing in the trade.

Then, to, the worsted spinners and combers are commencing to do better and have been receiving specifications on their yarns in much larger quantities than previously, while the topmakers are slowly bringing the price of tops back toward parity with the raw material.

Rayon Use Moot Question

There is a great deal of interest in the extent to which rayon will affect the wool manufacturing processes. As a competitor in the field of natural silk and cotton it seems to have an assured place, but just how far it can be used with satisfaction and profit in conjunction with wool is a moot question.

Boston still is the cheapest market for wool in the world, relatively at least and absolutely in many cases. London continues to sell wool freely at very firm rates.

The continent is the big buyer of merinos, although very inferior offerings are not meeting with the best reception even from the continental buyers.

England, however, is more than offsetting any lack of interest in this direction by increasing interest in crossbred wools, and even America has been showing decided interest in the best offerings of crossbreds in the last few days on which the price tendency is upward, an advance of about a ha'penny a pound having been made on fifties and lower qualities late last week.

Bradford Mart Responding

Bradford is slowly responding to the lead of Coleman Street. As yet, the topmakers have been unable to obtain prices on tops which approach within two or maybe three pence a pound of the prices being paid for like grades of wool. Nevertheless, Bradford is slowly following London for the near future, although some are selling short at lower prices for the more distant future.

The Australian markets are generally firm, although the selection has been growing steadily worse as the end of the old wools has drawn nearer. In Sydney, the present week, prices evidently have been somewhat irregular. The wools offered contained very little wool suitable for this market but some odd, small lots were purchased generally at prices which show little or no change from the prices prevailing there for the last two or three weeks.

France continues to be the chief buyer in Australia, with Japan showing fair interest, and occasional bids being forthcoming from the other Continental buyers and from America.

In Brisbane, last week, the greater part of the 45,000 bales were sold, and in Perth about 90 per cent of the offering was disposed of. As high as $1.14, clean basis, in bond, is reported to have been paid for 64-70s combing wools, which were costing 27 pence in the grease in the salesroom, while good to choice topmaking wools of the same quality were fetching 31 to 32 pence or $1.05@1.10 clean basis, in bond.

There will be a sale at Adelaide Friday of about 30,000 bales of wool, on which the selection is very good, the wools being rather showy and suitable for resale.

River Plate Markets Strong

The River Plate markets are very strong. Continental operators more especially France, Germany and Belgium have been free buyers of the territory and Santa Cruz wools, and some wools have come to this country also. Prices, however, as fixed by the Continental operators are very strong, and generally above the level American importers are willing to pay.

Typical of the local market for worsted wools are sales of territory quarter and three-eighths combing wools at 85@88 cents for the lower and $1@1.05 for the higher quality, which prices show advances of about 5 cents a pound, clean basis from the recent low point.

Liberties, Ohio and similar fleece wools have been sold at 50 cents for quarters, an advance of 2 cents in the grease, and most holders want 51 cents today. Three-eighths combing which sold at 49 cents are held at 52 cents, and fine wools are very firm, delaines of the best types being quoted at 55 cents.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	101½	101¼
Am Ag Chem 1st cv 5s '41	[illegible]	102⅞
Am Ag Chem 7½s '41	[illegible]	101⅞
Am Chain deb 6s '33	[illegible]	98
Am Rep Cor deb 6s '37	97½	97½
Am Smelting 5s '47	97½	97½
Am Smelting 6s '47	106	106
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	101⅝	101⅝
Am T & T col 4s '29	[illegible]	97½
Am T & T col 5s '46	100⅝	100⅝
Am T & T sf 5s '60	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am W W & Elec 5s '34	[illegible]	95½
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	[illegible]	100⅝
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	103	[illegible]
Andes Cop deb 7s '43	[illegible]	[illegible]
Armour & Co 4½s '39	[illegible]	[illegible]
Armour & Co 5½s '43	92	[illegible]
Associated Oil 6s '35	102⅝	102⅝
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	88½	88½
Atch T&SF 4s E Ok div '28	95⅞	95⅞
Atlanta & Birm 4s '33	68	68
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	99⅝	99⅝
B&O 1st 4s '48	89½	89
B&O cv 4½s '33	92⅞	92⅝
B&O rfg 5s '95	91	91
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	101⅞	101
B&O 6s '29	103⅜	103
B&O rfg 6s '95	102⅜	102
B&O 4s P L E & W V div '41	88	87⅝
B&O 5s S W div	97	96⅞
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	71½	71½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 m	100⅛	100⅛
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48	100⅞	100⅝
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	93⅝	92⅞
Beth Steel 1 & ref 5s '42	98	97⅝
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	86½	86¼
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	94⅞	94¾
[illegible] Creek 4s	92⅞	92⅜
Brier Hill Steel 5½s '42	102	102
Broadway & 7 Av con 5s '43	77	75⅝
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	101⅞	101⅝
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	90	89⅝
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s sta '50	88⅝	88¼
Buff R & P 4½s '57	87¼	87¼
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	100⅛	100⅛
Cal Pet sf 6½s '33	103⅝	103⅝
Cal Nat 4½s '30	98⅝	98⅝
Can Pacific deb 4s	80⅝	80½
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	107⅝	107⅝
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	101⅝	101⅝
Cen Leather 1st 5s '45	100⅜	100⅜
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	88	88
Cen Pacific 5s '49	97⅝	97
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	97⅝	97⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	91	91
Ches & O con 5s '39	118⅜	118⅛
Ches & O cv 5s '46	117⅜	115⅝
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	89⅞	89⅞
Chi Gt West 4s '59	63	63
Chi M & St P gen 3½s '89	70	70
Chi M & St P deb 4s '34	48½	48⅛
Chi M & St P gen 4s '89	79½	79½
Chi M & St P gold 4s '25	48¾	48¾
Chi M & St P cv 4½s '32	48¾	48¾
Chi M & St P gen 4½s '89	88⅞	88⅝
Chi M & St P rfg 4½s 2014	48¼	48
Chi M & St P cv 5s 2014	48⅞	48⅞
Chi M & St P col 6s '34	104⅞	104⅞
Chi Railway 5s '27	77⅞	77⅜
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	86⅝	86⅝
Chi St P M&O deb 5s '30	98	98
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	86⅝	86⅝
Chi Ter Hau & SE in 5s '60	82	82
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	93¾	93¾
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	115	115
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	49⅞	49⅞
Chi & Nw 3½s	74⅝	74⅝
Chi & Nw deb 5s '33	99⅝	99⅝
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	96⅞	96⅞
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	111⅞	111⅞
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	99⅝	99⅝
Chile Copper col 6s '32	103	103
Cin Leb & No 4s	87¾	87¾
Cin Gas & Elec 5½s '61	103⅝	103½
Cin, Ham & Day 2d 4½s '37	92½	92½
Clev CC&St L rfg 4s D '63	89¼	89¼
Clev CC&St L rfg 6s A '29	103	102⅞
Colo Industrial 5s '34	85½	85½
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	94¼	94¼
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '27	100⅛	100⅛
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '32	100⅜	100⅜
Commonwealth Pow 6s '47	102⅝	102½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	82½	82¼
Con Gas 5½s '45	103⅝	103½
Consum Pow unl 5s '52	97	97
Cuba Cane Sub deb 7s '30	92½	92¼
Cuba Nor Ry 6s ct '66 sta	92⅝	92½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	87	87
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	96½	96½
Dayton Mich 4½s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	90⅝	90⅝
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	106¼	106⅛
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	103⅝	103⅝
Del & Hudson 7s '30	103⅞	103⅝
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	94⅝	94½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	82¾	82¾
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	62¾	62¾
Des M & Ft Dodge 4s '35	46	46
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	102⅛	102
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	95⅞	95⅝
Dold Packing 8s '42	82½	82½
Duquesne Lt 5½s B '49	104⅞	104⅞
Duquesne Lt 6s '49	105⅝	105⅝
E Cuba Sug 7½s '37	104	103⅝
E Tenn V&G con 5s '56	100⅞	100⅞
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37	103⅜	103⅜
Erie 1st con 4s '96	71¼	71
Erie cv 4s A '53	67⅝	67⅝
Erie cv 4s B '53	67½	67½
Erie cv 4s D '53	73½	73½
Erie gen 4s '96	64⅝	64⅝
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	113⅝	113⅝
Fla East Coast 5s '74	95⅞	95⅞
Fla Wn & Nor 7s '34	175	174⅞
Genesee River 1st 6s '57	102½	102½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	104⅞	104⅞
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	115½	115⅜
Great Northern 5s '73	99⅝	99⅝
Great Northern 7s '36	110⅛	110
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	102⅝	102⅝
Hershey Choc 6s '42	104	104
Hershey Choc ct 5½s '40	99⅝	99⅝
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	78⅜	78⅜
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	91½	91½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101⅜	101⅜
Ill Cen 4s '53	84⅞	84⅞
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	89½	89½
Ill Cen 5½s '34	102	102
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63	99⅝	99⅝
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	68⅝	68⅝
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	68	67⅝
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	89⅞	89⅞
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	72⅝	72
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	84⅝	84½
Int Paper 5s '35	96	95⅝
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	102⅞	102⅝
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	76⅝	76
Int Tel & Tel 5½s '45	105	104⅝
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	60	60
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	84½	84½
Kan City FtS&Mem 6s '28	102⅞	102⅞
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	99⅝	99⅝
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	101½	101½
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	85	85
Kinney Co 7½s '36	103⅝	103⅝
Lack Steel con 5s '50	91½	91½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	100⅛	100⅛
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	100⅛	100
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	98⅝	98¼
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	96	96
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	101	101
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	96⅝	96
L&N uni 4s '40	93⅝	93⅝
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	93⅝	93⅝
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	99⅝	99⅝
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	60⅝	60⅝
Manila El Ry rfg 7s '42	103	103
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	100⅛	100
Mich Cen 5s	101⅛	101⅛
Mid Cont Pet 6½s '40	100⅝	100
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	91¼	91¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '26	99⅝	99⅝
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	21⅝	21⅝
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	83⅝	83⅝
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	85	84⅝
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	64⅝	64⅝
Mo Pac rfg 5s '65	89	88⅝
Mo Pac 6s D '49	101⅝	101⅝
Mo Pac ct 6s	100⅛	100⅛
Montana Power 5s A '43	99⅝	99⅝
Murray Body 6½s '34	93⅝	93⅝
N O Pub Serv ct 5s '55 B	90	89⅝
N O T & M 5½s '54	101¼	101¼
N E T & T 5s '52	100⅛	100⅛
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	78⅝	78⅝
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	94	94
NYC&HR rfg & im 4s 2013	101⅝	101⅝
N Y Chi & St L 1st 4s '37	93	93
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	97	96⅝
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	102⅝	102⅝
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	114	114
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	52⅝	52⅝
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	60	60
NY NH&H nc deb 6s '48	92⅝	92⅝
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	62⅝	62⅝
NY Ry inc 6s '65	[illegible]	27⅝
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	61	61
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	73½	73½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	97⅞	97⅞
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106⅝	106⅝
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	67⅝	67⅝
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	101½	101½
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	80⅝	80⅝
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nor Am Ed sf 6s '52	103	103
Nor Am Ed sf 6½s '48	104⅛	104⅛
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	94⅝	94⅝
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	65⅝	65
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	84⅝	84⅝
Nor Pac 5s D 2047	95½	95½
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	105⅝	105⅝
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	96⅝	96⅝
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105	105
Ogden & L Cham 4s '48	48	48
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	101	101
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	96⅝	96⅝
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	89⅝	89⅝
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	103⅝	103⅝
Otis Steel 7½s '47	100⅝	100⅝
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	96⅝	96⅝
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	96	96
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	97⅝	97⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102⅝	102⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	102⅝	102⅝
Pat Pass Gas 5s	100⅛	100⅛
Penn R R con 4s '48	91	91
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	92	92
Penn R R 5s '64	97⅝	97⅝
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	111⅛	111⅛
Penn RR col 7s '30	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pere Marq 5s '56	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phil Co cv 5½s '38	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phil Co rfg 6s '44	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pitts C Chat [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53	[illegible]	[illegible]
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	[illegible]	[illegible]
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prod & Ref 8s '31	110	[illegible]
Pub Svc NJ 5s '44	[illegible]	[illegible]
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	[illegible]	[illegible]
Remington Arms s f 6s '37	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rep I & S s f 5s '40	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock I Ark & Lou 4½s '34	[illegible]	[illegible]
St Jos Ry L H&P 5s '37	[illegible]	[illegible]
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	[illegible]	[illegible]
St L I M & S 4s R&G div '33	[illegible]	[illegible]
St L & S F 4s A '50	[illegible]	[illegible]
St L & S F 5s B '50	[illegible]	[illegible]
St L & S F 5½s D '42	[illegible]	[illegible]
St L & S F adj 6s '55	[illegible]	[illegible]
St L & S F inc 6s '60	[illegible]	[illegible]
St L S W 1st 4s '89	[illegible]	[illegible]
St L S W con 4s '32	90	[illegible]
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	101⅝	101⅝
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	101½	[illegible]
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	83⅝	83⅝
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	70⅝	70⅝
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	84⅝	84
Seabd A L con 6s '45	94⅞	94⅝
Seabd & Roan 5s '26	100⅛	100⅛
Sinclair Cn O 6s	103⅝	103
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	96⅝	96⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	92⅝	91⅝
Sinclair Cru O 6s '28	100⅛	100⅛
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	84⅝	84⅝
Skelly Oil 6½s '27	112⅝	112
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101⅛	101⅛
So Colo Pow 6s '47	98	[illegible]
So Pacific cv 4s '29	97¼	97⅛
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	88⅝	88⅝
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	85⅝	85⅝
So Ry con 5s '94	102⅝	102⅝
So Ry gen 4s '56	78⅝	78⅝
So Ry gen 6s '56	106⅛	105⅞
So Ry gen 6½s '56	110⅝	110
So Ry 4s M & O div '38	85⅝	85⅝
So Ry 4s St L div '51	86⅝	86⅝
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	100⅛	100⅛
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	96⅝	96⅝
Superior Oil s f 7s '29	98⅝	98⅝
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	102⅝	102⅝
Ter RR Assn St L rfg 4s '53	88⅝	88⅝
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	58⅝	58⅝
Third Ave adj 5s '60	53⅝	53⅝
Tol Edison 1st 7s '41	109	108⅝
Tol Trac Lt & Pow 5½s '26	98¼	98¼
Ulster & Del con 5s '28	73	73
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	98⅝	98⅝
Union Pacific cv 4s '27	99⅝	99⅝
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	86⅝	86⅝
U Fuel Gas 6s '36	100⅝	100⅝
U S Rubber 5s '47	87⅝	87⅝
U S Rubber 7½s '30	107	107
U S Steel s f 5s '63	105⅝	105⅝
Utah & Northern 5s	100	100
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	94⅝	94⅝
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	101⅝	101⅝
Va-C C 7s pp	99⅝	98⅞
Va-C C s f 7s '47	100	99⅝
Va-C C s f 7s ct of dp '47	100	100
Va-C C ct sta 7s pp	98⅝	98½
Va-C C ct sta 7s	98⅝	98⅝
Va-C C cv 7½s '37	92	92
Va-C C 7½s with war '37	93	92⅝
Va-C C 7s ct pp	100	100
Va Ry 5s '62	98⅝	98⅝
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	94⅝	94⅝
Va Midland 5s E	100	100
Wabash 5½s '75	95⅝	95⅝
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	99⅝	99⅝
West Pa Pow 7s D '46	106	106
West Shore 4s 2361	82⅝	82⅝
Western Electric 5s '44	100⅛	100⅛
Western Maryland 4s '52	64⅝	64⅝
Western Pac 5s A '46	91⅝	91
Western Pac 6s B '46	98	98
Western Un 6½s '36	110⅝	110
Western Un s f 5s '50	97	[illegible]
Westhouse El & Mfg 7s '31	106⅛	106⅛
W Va Coal 7s	101	101
Wheel & L E 4½s '66	77	76⅝
Wh & LE 1st 5s '26	101	101
Wickwire Spen 7s	77⅝	77⅝
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	101⅝	101⅝
Wilson & Co s f 7½s '31	68	68
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	101⅝	101⅝
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	79⅝	79⅝
Wis Cen 4s S & D div '36	88⅝	88⅝
Youngstown S & T 6s '43	100⅛	100⅛

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Argentine 6s wi	96⅝	96⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '59	95⅝	95⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	96⅝	96
Argentine 6s '58 B	96⅝	96
Argentine Gov 7s '27	102⅝	102⅝
Austrian Gov 7s '43	99⅝	99⅝
Australia 5s '55	97⅝	97⅝
Belgium (King) 6s '55	94⅝	94
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	92⅝	92
Belgium (King) 7s '55	98⅝	98
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	109⅝	109⅝
Belgium (King) 8s '41	107⅝	107⅝
Berlin 6½s rcts '50	88⅝	88
Berne (City) 8s '45	112	112
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	96⅝	96
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	87⅝	87⅝
Brazil (US) 8s '41	101⅝	101
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100⅝	100⅝
Can (Dom) 5s '52	101⅝	101⅝
Can (Dom) 5s '53	100⅝	100⅝
BK Chile 6½s ct	[illegible]	[illegible]
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	102⅝	102⅝
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	102⅝	102⅝
Chile (Rep) 8s '26	102⅝	102⅝
Chile (Rep) 8s '41	105⅝	105⅝
Chile (Rep) 8s '46	106⅝	106⅝
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	[illegible]	[illegible]
Con Pwr Jap 7s '44	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	93	93
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	101	101
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	101	101
Danish Mun 8s A '46	110	110
Denmark (King) 6s '42	102	102
Dutch E I 5½s (Nov) '54	102	102
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	102⅝	102⅝
Dutch E Indies sf 6s '62	102⅝	102⅝
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	88	88
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	94⅝	94⅝
French (Rep) 7s '49	94⅝	94⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	100⅝	100⅝
French (Rep) 8s '45	105⅝	105⅝
Ger Afr Bk 7s wi	94	[illegible]
German 7s '49	98⅝	97⅝
German G E 7s '45	94	94
Greek 7s '64	86⅝	86⅝
Holland Am Line 6s '47	89	89
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	95⅝	95⅝
Ind BK Jap 6s '27	97⅝	97⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 4s '31	83⅝	83⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	93⅝	93
Jurgens U M W 6s '47	94⅝	94⅝
Lower Aus H P 6½s '44	92	92
Lyons (City) 6s '34	87⅝	87⅝
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	87⅝	87⅝
Mex 4s Large	42⅝	42⅝
Mex (Rep) 5s ass'ted '45	41⅝	41⅝
Mex 4s small A '10	26	26
Mex 4s small A '04	24½	24½
Montevid (City) 7s '52	93	93
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	103⅝	103⅝
Nord Rys 6½s '50	84⅝	84⅝
Norway 5½s '65	95⅝	95⅝
Norway (King) 6s '44	100⅝	100⅝
Norway (King) 6s '43	100⅝	100⅝
Norway (King) 6s '52	100⅝	100⅝
Oslo (City) 6s '54	98⅝	98⅝
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	81⅝	81
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	87⅝	87⅝
Paris-Orleans 7s '43	88	88
Peoria Pekin 5½s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru 8s '44	100⅝	100⅝
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	98⅝	97⅝
Queensld (State) 6s '47	102⅝	102⅝
Queensld (State) 7s '41	112⅝	112
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	88⅝	88⅝
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	97⅝	96⅝
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	106	106
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	100⅝	100⅝
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	101⅝	100⅝
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	92⅝	92⅝
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	91⅝	91⅝
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	88⅝	88⅝
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	102	[illegible]
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	67⅝	67⅝
UK Gt Br & I 5½s '29	118⅝	118⅝
UK Gt Br & I 5½s '37	104⅝	104⅝

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Sept 30	Last Sept 29
3½s '47	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1	[illegible]
1st 4¼s '47	101.22	101.26	101.22	101.26	101.24
2d 4¼s '42	100.26	100.26	100.26	100.26	100.26
3d 4¼s '28	100.25	100.26	100.25	100.25	100.26
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4th 4¼s '38	101.30	102.1	101.30	101.31	101.31
4th 4¼s rg	101.30	101.30	101.30	101.30	101.27
US 4s '54	102.22	102.22	102.21	102.22	102.20
US 4¼s '52	106.10	106.10	106.10	106.10	106.8

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.1 as 102 1-32.

BRITISH EMPIRE STEEL

TORONTO, Sept. 30—British Empire Steel received an order for 15,000 tons of steel rails and expect a further one. A second battery of coke ovens was brought into play at the Sydney plant, making 120 in operation. No. 4 blast stack was blown in over the week-end and open-hearth furnaces have been relighted. Both rail and blooming mills have begun work.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY EARNINGS

Southern Railway for eight months ended Aug. 31, 1925, reports surplus of $11,720,600 after taxes and charges, equal after dividend requirements on 5 per cent preferred to $8.10 a share on $120,000,000 common compared with $9,148,000 or $5.86 a share in the corresponding period of 1924.

PAIGE DETROIT CASH RESOURCES

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—President H. M. Jewett of the Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company reports that the company's cash resources on Sept. 25 were $6,000,000. More than double the number of cars were sold in August and September than were produced in the same months last year, he said.

PHILADELPHIA CALL RATE UP

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30—Owing to the firmer money market, local banks and trust companies have advanced the rate on call loans [illegible]

CHICAGO STEEL BUSINESS GOOD

Specifications and Actual Orders Are Now Keeping Pace—Prices Firm

CHICAGO, Sept. 30 (Special)—Even with railroad interest still lacking, inquiry for heavy finished steel is at the highest level of the year.

Actual orders and specifications are keeping pace, and with the mills pursuing a conservative policy in regard to production, deliveries especially on soft steel bars, are falling somewhat behind.

This situation represents generally good business. The major portion of inquiry is for material for immediate consumption. There is no threat of a price advance, although prices are firmer, and consumers are not seriously building up stocks.

One maker, confident of price improvement later, is not booking sheets for delivery after Nov. 1, and heavy steel for delivery after Dec. 1.

In pig iron a similar condition exists. Foundries are rebuying for the last quarter, and are pressing for deliveries. Some foundries are enjoying the best business since the armistice. Buying doubtless has been stimulated by the strengthening market—two 50-cent advances have come within a month, and the third is looked for—but most of it is prompted by actual needs.

The railroads continue slow to shape up their 1926 programs. The Northwestern has not yet definitely allocated its 25,000 tons among the Illinois, Bethlehem and Inland companies. The Northern Pacific, Santa Fe and Illinois Central programs are farther advanced than most roads. Unusually heavy demand has developed for fourth quarter spikes and bolts, 10,000 to 15,000 kegs being inquired for.

Action on the 3000 box cars for the Frisco is looked for next week. A southwestern road may build 500 box cars in its own shops. The Baltimore & Ohio is in the market for 1000 box car bodies and the Burlington for 500 under frames. The Wabash is listed as a prospective buyer shortly. Of the 2400 cars placed in the last ten days, 2150 will be built in this district, requiring 25,000 tons of steel.

Reflecting rising coal costs, by-product foundry coke has been advanced 50 cents a ton to $10.25, Chicago ovens. An advance of $1 a ton in sheets within 10 days would not be surprising. Cast iron pipe is more firmly on the basis of $42, Birmingham, for the larger sizes.

Fabricators have bought more structural shapes and plates in the last week than in any similar period this year. The plate market has been stimulated by the appearance of inquiry for oil storage tanks requiring 25,000 tons of plates.

Iron and steel scrap has receded another 50 cents, but the reaction is slowing up.

Steel ingot production has been increased 2 points, to an average of 78 per cent for the district, but this does not represent the whole of the gain in bookings.

SECURITIES SOLD AT AUCTION TODAY

Securities sold at auction today were:

5 Second Nat Bank Boston xd, off 2½
46 Old Colony Trust Co. 305¼-306 up 7.
10 Nanomet Mills 25½ up 4.
10 Arlington Mills xd. 95½.
10 Pepperell Mfg. 124½ off 1¾.
600 Hill Mfg. 21½ off ⅛.
75 Lancaster Mills com 46½ up 1½.
2 Cabot Mfg. 81½ off 18½.
100 Saco Lowell Shops com. 10¼ off ⅛.
25 Gt Falls Mfg. 14 off ⅛.
15 Newmarket Mfg Co. 134.
1 Reg Unit First People Trust 75¼.
4 Spec Unit First Peoples Trust 5¼.
50 Heywd Bros. Wakefld com. 96½-96¾.
5 Quincy Mkt Cld St com 106½, off ¾.
5 Somerset Hotel Trust 93.
4 Gorton Pew Fish Ltd com 41¼
2-100 State Theatre pf scrip 7⅛.
10 No Boston Lt Prop pf 100, off ⅛
3 Boston Ice Co 340
10 No Bos Ltg Prop com 83, up 3
3 Mass Ltg Cos 6 pc pf xd 110¼
3 Corr Mfg Co 4½ sta.
100 Dirs Mass Lt Cos 7s Oc 1, 1930, 100⅜
61 Nat Shawmut Bank 220-228 up 6 x-dv
8 Part Alpaca Co. x-dv 181, up ½
100 Nashua Mfg. com 70, off ½
5 Saco-Lowell Shops 1pf 31½, off 2½
9 Bigelow-Hartford Carpet com 103¼-105, up 5¼.
25 Harmony Mills pf 84-83½, off 1⅝
1-8 Union Cotton Mfg Co 40, up 4¾
5 Quincy Mkt-Cold Stor-Whse com 106, off ¾
36 Brockton Gas Light 144@1¼, unchgd
50 Gt Northern Paper 260, off 2½
10 Haywood Wakefield com 93⅞, off 7⅝
16 Boston Woven Hose-Rub com 94, off 2
1 Converse Rubber Shoe pf 70, off 4⅛
20 Rts El Lt&Pw Abington-Rockland 1⅞
25 Cambridge Gas Light Co 60
15 Bay State Fishing com 3¼, off 2⅛
11-100 State Theater pf 81c, up 7c
2 US Envelope pf 107, up 1
21 Lawrence Gas-El 41½-¾, off ⅛
30 Mass Bond'g Insur x-dv 252¼-250¼ and 256, up 7½
4 Units First Peoples Trust 75¼, unchgd
20 Walter Baker Ltd 128¼, off ⅛
3 Haywood Wakefield 1pf 106⅝, up 2¼
750 Northwestern Rubber com for lot 75
150 do pf for lot 27½
4 Springfield Gas Lt new 55⅝, off 6⅝
10 Charlestown Gas El 109¼, up ⅝
1 No Boston Ltg prop com 85, up 7¼
10 Worcester Gas Light x-dv 46⅝, up 4⅝

RAILWAY EARNINGS

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM

	1925	1924
Aug gross	$66,082,535	$61,605,959
Net	12,463,342	9,984,580
8 mos gross	472,025,130	460,405,648
Net	83,588,682	55,814,236

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN (Including Texarkana & Fort Smith)

	1925	1924
Aug gross	$1,636,571	$1,752,674
Net	488,784	539,646
8 mos gross	12,798,491	12,704,202
Net	2,783,933	2,471,186

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

	1925	1924
Aug gross	$6,386,023	$5,012,233
Bal af tax	905,187	*60,309
8 mos gross	60,222,586	55,325,241
Bal aft tax	14,701,027	11,555,657

*Deficit.

HOCKING VALLEY

	1925	1924
August gross	$1,499,020	$1,605,880
Net oper inc	186,484	294,636
8 months' gross	11,478,030	11,374,40[illegible]
Net oper inc	2,207,742	2,474,026

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA

	1925	1924
August gross	$2,216,610	$2,110,748
Net oper inc	380,916	264,457
8 months' gross	19,196,106	17,842,119
Net oper inc	3,048,232	2,737,674

INVESTMENT TRUST SECURITIES

STOCKS	Bid	Asked
*Amer Trdrs Tr 7 pf w com	95	97
Diversified Trustee Shares	15⅝	16⅛
Financial Invest Co., N. Y.	15¼	17¼
Indus Trustee Shares	11⅝	12⅝
In Sec Tr of Am (no par)	84	..
do 7 pc pf ser A	102½	107
do 6 pc pf ser B	96	98
do 6½ pc with common	136	138
Massachusetts Inv Tr	60½	61
Us American Chain Stores	18⅝	20¼
Us American Railways	13⅝	14⅝
Us American Electric Co	18⅝	20⅛
United Bankers Oil	11⅝	12
BONDS		
Int Sec Tr Am 6s ser A 1926	100	102½
do 6s ser B 1935	99	101
do 6s ser C 1942	99	101

*New units.

MANGANESE CONCESSION

BERLIN, Sept. 30—Harriman & Co. have obtained the exploitation of the manganese concession during the first year to the Gelsenkirchen Company, Harriman taking 600,000 tons of manganese and financing production.

WESTERN ELECTRIC

Orders received by Western Electric in August totaled $31,770,000. For the first eight months orders totaled $196,765,[illegible], an increase of [illegible] over the same period of 1924.

AUSTRALIA ASKS HIGHER TARIFF

Foreign Hat Manufacturers Gain Trade—Protection for Car Industry

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug. 28 (Special Correspondence)—The tariff question is likely to become the paramount one in federal politics. Sydney manufacturers and the trades unions are for a higher tariff. There are a few exceptions among the manufacturers, some of whom contend that the tariff is already high enough. Before the Australian colonies federated there was one with a free trade policy, and that was New South Wales, of which Sydney is the capital; consequently the opposition to a higher tariff wall is understandable.

Some argument is forthcoming on behalf of easier duty, rather than heavier, on fabrics spoken of as shoddy, and which, while posing as woolens, are mostly cotton. These are already dear enough for the lower grade of wage earners, and no Australian manufactories work on that inferior line.

Duty Asked on Hats

Hat makers want a heavier duty, and if they get it it may affect a special American line, which sends to this country the dearest men's hats purchasable. S. F. Newlands, the president of the Chamber of Manufactures in this city, has declared that three years ago Australian manufacturers made over 85 per cent of the lower grade fur felt hats worn here, but now they make only 67 per cent, which involves a loss to our manufacturers of gross revenue of £140,000 per annum.

The high tariff in the United States is an additional stimulus to our high tariff advocates. It is pointed out that we could do a much larger business with the United States if its tariff were easier. One statement made is: "In the engineering industry our Australian production costs today would enable us to compete in America in many lines with American manufacturers but for the American tariff."

Automobile Tariff May Be Raised

A time may come when the Australian tariff on American motor cars will be raised, not out of any feeling of antagonism, but in order to compel local manufacture. There is not one motor car manufactory in Australia where all the details are locally produced. There are assembling works, including a Ford plant near Sydney, another at Geelong, Victoria, and also a few Australian-owned and Australian-run. It is recognized to be a legitimate trade desire and national aspiration to establish works for the creation of motorcars in their entirety, but it is understood that that cannot be accomplished without further tariff aid.

Reverting to wearing apparel, it may be mentioned that knitted apparel firms have suffered severely from overseas competition. The statement of the Chamber of Manufactures in that connection is that 17 factories in Victoria and 12 in New South Wales have been compelled to close their doors. This condition will not be tamely tolerated. The United States is again quoted by high tariffists to show the course that ought to be pursued to find employment for our own people.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	5%	5½%
Outside com'l paper	4½@4¾	4½@4¾
Year money	5	5
Customers' com'l loans	4½@5	4½@5
Individ cus. col. loans	4½@5	4½@5

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	71c	70⅞c
Bar silver in London	32⅛d	32⅛d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d
Mexican dollars	54½c	54½c

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$80,000,000	$951,000,000
Year ago today	64,000,000	
Balances	35,000,000	99,000,000
Year ago today	20,000,000	
F. R. bank credit	34,891,680	87,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks—	
30 days	3⅝@3½
60 days	3⅝@3½
90 days	3⅝@3½
4 months	3⅞@3⅝
5 months	3⅞@3⅝
6 months	4 @3⅞

Non-member and private eligible banks in general ¼ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	3½	Budapest	9
Chicago	4	Copenhagen	5½
Cleveland	3½	Helsingfors	9
Dallas	4	Lisbon	9
Kansas City	4	London	4½
Minneapolis	4	Madrid	5
New York	3½	Oslo	5½
Philadelphia	3½	Paris	6
Richmond	4	Prague	6
San Francisco	3½	Riga	8
St. Louis	4	Rome	7
Amsterdam	4	Sofia	10
Athens	6½	Stockholm	5
Berlin	9	Swiss Bank	4
Bombay	4	Tokyo	8.03
Brussels	5½	Vienna	9
Calcutta	5	Warsaw	10

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

	Current	Last Previous	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.84⅝	$4.84⅝	$4.8665
Cables	4.84⅞	4.84⅞	4.8665
French francs	.0472½	.0473½	.193
Belgian francs	.0442½	.0427½	.193
Swiss francs	.1926	.1927	.193
Lire	.0400⅞	.0407⅞	.193
Marks	.2381	.2381	.238
Holland	.4021	.4021	.402
Sweden	.2685	.2685	.268
Norway	.2018	.1999	.268
Denmark	.2419	.2432	.268
Spain	.1433	.1433	.193
Portugal	.0520	.0520	1.08
Greece	.0144⅞	.0145	.193
†Austria	.0141⅞	.0141⅞	.2026
Argentina	.4063	.4063	.4245
Brazil	.1409	.1409	.3244
Poland	.1675	.1700	.1930
†Hungary	.0141⅞	.0141⅞	.202
Jugoslavia	.0177½	.0177⅞	.193
Finland	.0252	.0252	.193
Czechoslovakia	.0296⅞	.0296⅞	.2026
Rumania	.0046	.0045⅞	.193
Shanghai (tael)	.7600	.7600	1.0583
Hong Kong	.5987½	.6037½	.75
Bombay	.3670	.3674	.4866
Yokohama	.4113⅞	.4108	.4985
Uruguay	1.00	.9980	1.0342
Chile	.1205	.1204	.365
Peru	3.93	3.94	4.8665
Canadian ex.	1.00	1.00	1.00

†Per thousand.

FORD REACHING NORMAL

DETROIT, Sept. 30—Ford output is rapidly reaching normal again after delays incident to bringing out new models. Output last week averaged 8000 cars a day, of which 1500 were trucks.

CLOSED CAR SALES GAIN

In August 45 per cent of all cars sold by General Motors were closed cars, compared with 46 per cent in August, 1924, [illegible] per cent in 1923 and [illegible] per cent in 1922.

WORLD FAVORS CO-OPERATION

Reports Everywhere Show Increased Participation in Movement

MANCHESTER, Eng., Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence)—That co-operation is advancing everywhere is clearly shown by the reports which reach the headquarters of the British co-operative movement from all parts of the world. In the presidency of Madras, India, for instance, the number of co-operative societies at the beginning of 1924 was 8443, which at the end of the year had increased to 9784. The total capital employed in the movement at the end of 1924 was 42,100,000 rupees, against 35,900,000 rupees in the previous year.

The loans advanced by the Government and outstanding against the societies at the end of the year amounted to 783,000 rupees. Of the 9784 societies, 8103 were agricultural and accounted for 454,000 of the total membership of 616,628. During the year the working capital increased from 26,500,000 to 31,400,000 rupees, and the deposits from 700,000 to 900,000 rupees. There were 35 central banks with a paid-up share capital of 3,241,000 rupees, and a working capital of 29,633,000 rupees.

The Co-operative Wholesale Society of Japan, Zenkoku Kobaikumiai Rengokai, reports comparatively good results from its first year's operations. It began to function in September, 1923, and ended its first financial year on Aug. 31, 1924. Unfortunately, business was considerably hindered by the great earthquake, although the direct damage sustained by the society was slight. The affiliated members consist of 104 federations and 592 societies, making a total of 696. The share capital totaled 334,000 yen, the value of a share being 500 yen. During the year the society did a trade amounting to 1,634,626 yen, on which a net profit of 25,697 yen was realized. There is every indication that the second years' operations will be more satisfactory; the affiliated members are increasing, and the total sales for the year are calculated to be much in advance of those recorded during the first year.

The Central Bank of Co-operative Societies, Sangiokumiai Chuokinko, which began operating on April 1, 1924, has a total membership of 11,777, and a share capital of 30,000,000 yen, of which 15,000,000 have been subscribed by the Government. The position at the end of December, 1924, as a result of nine months' working, was as follows: Deposits, 2,304,810 yen; withdrawals, 1,863,187 yen; deposits in hand, 441,623 yen; loans granted, 13,997,230 yen; loans repaid, 10,263,650 yen; and loans in hand 3,733,580 yen. The headquarters of the bank are at Tokyo. It has no branches, but 36 prefectural federations act as agents.

Co-operation is also making rapid progress in Iceland, where the number of societies is now 40, with an aggregate membership of between 7000 and 8000. The Belgian Co-operative Wholesale Society, too, is progressing. Its turnover in 1924 amounted to 124,343,475 francs, as against 100,360,818 in the previous year. The half-yearly report of the New South Wales Co-operative Wholesale Society shows an increase of £16,709 in sales for the six months ended December, 1924, the total figure being £252,855. The sum of £4152 was available for distribution to the members in the form of dividend on their purchases.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (Special)—Overruling claims of G. W. Sheldon & Co., Chicago, the Board of United States General Appraisers finds that certain flower water in small bottles, used to foster the sale of certain articles, was correctly taxed at 75 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 62, 1922 Act. Claims for duty at various lower rates are denied.

Dressed leather, imported by G. W. Sheldon & Co., New York, and claimed to be entitled to free entry under paragraph 1606, is held by the board to have been correctly assessed at 30 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 1431, act of 1922, the leather having a variety of uses, including the making of straps.

Certain wood, being housing for electric wires, imported by the International Clearance Company and the Jay-Tarbell Lumber Company, of Pembina and Chicago, is held by Judge McClelland to have been properly assessed at 33 1-3 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 410, 1922 act. Claim for free entry under paragraph 1700, as lumber not further manufactured than sawed, planed, tongued and grooved, is denied.

Overruling protests of Roth, Saltzman & Co., the board rules that certain snap fasteners composed in chief value of artificial silk were properly taxed at 45 cents a pound and 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 1213, act of 1922. Claim for duty at a lower rate under one of several provisions of the same act, is denied.

FEWER STEEL STOCKHOLDERS

Holders of United States Steel common numbered 82,131 at closing of books for the September dividend, compared with 84,444 in June, a decrease of 1755. The number of preferred stockholders at closing of the books for the August dividend was 78,675, compared with 77,11[illegible] in May, an increase of [illegible]. The average holding of steel common in September was [illegible] shares against [illegible] shares in [illegible]

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HUNGARY GAINS STABLE STATUS

Large Surplus Is Shown After Deficit Had Been Anticipated

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Sept. 12 (Special Correspondence)—Strong hopes for the economic future of Hungary are expressed in a report just made by Jeremiah Smith, the American who has been filling the post of Commissioner-General for the League of Nations. The reconstruction plan had allowed for a budget deficit of 100,000,000 gold crowns ($25,000,000) in the year ended June 30 last, whereas a surplus of 62,000,000 gold crowns ($17,500,000) was shown. This was in spite of a number of expenditures not originally planned.

Conservative policies have been rigidly followed in all Government undertakings and the reserve of the National Bank has tripled during the year. Commercial credits are now being freely offered and interest rates have declined considerably. The irritating system of import and export licenses has been abolished, but it is still necessary to maintain a high tariff.

Commercial treaties have been concluded with Poland, Spain, Greece and Italy, but while negotiations have taken place with Austria and Czechoslovakia, with whom Hungary does most of its trading, no treaties have been agreed upon as yet. Mr. Smith closes his report by saying:

So far as the future is concerned, there is no reason why it may not be looked forward to with confidence and great hope. The Government estimates show a balanced budget for the coming year; the harvest, on which so much depends in an agricultural country, is an excellent one; and the expenditure of the budgetary surplus of the past year and of 30,000,000 gold crowns from the Reconstruction Loan on needed improvements should stimulate industry to some extent and do a considerable amount toward remedying unemployment during the readjustment to new conditions.

In general, it may be said that such difficulties as Hungary has experienced during the last year in readjusting itself to normal conditions are no different from those experienced by all other European countries which have undertaken to put themselves on a sound financial and economic basis, and in many of these countries these difficulties have been much more acute than in Hungary.

BOSTON & MAINE AWARDS CONTRACT FOR 900,000 TONS COAL

The Boston & Maine Railroad has awarded a contract to C. H. Sprague & Son of Boston for 900,000 tons of Island Creek coal, to be delivered in 12 months beginning April 1, 1926, and ending March 31, 1927.

The contract gives the Boston & Maine Railroad certain option on coal for an additional four years.

In awarding this contract Boston & Maine provides for a full year's requirements from April 1, 1926, so far as tide-water coal is concerned. The road uses a total of perhaps 1,500,000 tons a year, of which 600,000 or [illegible] tons come all-rail.

While both the Boston & Maine and C. H. Sprague & Son decline to reveal the price, the terms are understood to be favorable to the road, and to insure it protection based on a fairly [illegible]

COTTON TRADE OUTLOOK BETTER

American Section Improves, but Conditions Are Far Below Normal

MANCHESTER, Sept. 18 (Special Correspondence)—Henry Boothman, secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Operative Spinners and Twiners, in his recently published quarterly report, says:

The state of the cotton trade is still far below the condition desired, but we are glad to report that the signs of improvement in the American section, at least, are a little more definite than they have been for some time.

There are also encouraging reports in regard to this year's American cotton crop.

The Egyptian spinning trade gives some cause for anxiety at the moment, and the question of short-time has been under consideration by the employers, and, we are pleased to note, definitely rejected. We trust that the near future will see a return to former activity in that department. The Employers' Federation still pin their faith to a short-time policy for the spinners of American cotton, as expressed in their adherence to a 39½-hour working week, and have even gone still further during the quarter, and recommended a stoppage of a week in addition to short-time and holidays.

There has been no great change in the habits of the trade's customers, who still require cotton goods, neither has there been any great alteration in fashion—on which the cotton industry is not so dependent as some others—to account for the greatly decreased demand. High prices, and high prices alone, have been responsible for the decline in consumption, and the short-time policy is quite powerless to effect a reduction in prices. In fact, quite the reverse is the case; but until those high prices are reduced, or the purchasing power of our customers is lifted to meet it, or possibly a combination of the two, the trade cannot completely recover.

The published results of the latest accounting period in cotton spinning mills are not such depressing reading as they were some little time ago. In a large number of cases profits have been made, and in a lesser number dividends are being distributed, the latter being in some cases quite substantial. The situation, therefore, is much more reassuring than it was, but there seems to be a disposition in some quarters to demand a reduction in working hours in a very vociferous manner every time the fluctuation of the market betrays the slightest retrograde tendency.

Political conditions abroad, which seemed to be generally improving, have suffered a setback in China, and while we have every sympathy with the struggle against oppression, we would prefer that other means than a boycott of Lancashire goods could be utilized as a weapon [illegible]

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR FOOTBALL

State College of Washington Has Promising Squad Out for Gridiron Game

PULLMAN, Wash., Sept. 29 (Special)—For the first time during several seasons of athletic competition at State College of Washington, the football outlook is bright from the viewpoint of the gridiron enthusiasts. Head Coach A. A. Exendine, former Georgetown mentor, is at last obtaining results from the building up process which has occupied most of his time for the last two seasons. Seventeen lettermen are back and a wealth of new material is available from last year's freshman teams.

All candidates for the squad received training in fundamentals last spring during the month of early season work. In this way Coach Exendine dispensed with the rudiments and started in work on actual football soon after the first turn out this fall.

Washington State has one of the farthest advanced squads on the coast at the present time. The coaches are rushing matters along on account of the University of Montana game to be held Oct. 3. No pre-season contests were arranged so the Cougars will no doubt find difficulty in winning their first game.

A premium is being placed on speed rather than weight this season and an open style of play has been adopted. Tackling is receiving the most attention in the few fundamental drills. State was weak in this department last year and Exendine does not intend to be caught again. A fast, heavy line is being developed but the backfield will be lighter than last year, averaging around 165 pounds.

Four different sets of backfields are drilling intensively on forward passing. Exendine's teams at Georgetown were noted for their ability with the aerial attack and he intends that State shall have a strong passing game. Several new shift plays have also been introduced.

Among the backfield men who are showing up well are M. L. Martin '26, H. L. Meeker '28, J. L. Glann '27, and P. H. Reed '27, at the quarterback position. Likely looking prospects among the half-backs are F. J. Koenig '27, W. M. Cox '28, L. L. Jackey '27, and A. H. Gustafson '28. E. L. Waldorf '26, is showing up well at fullback.

For the line, Washington State has 13 lettermen. At end, H. E. Berven '26, N. L. Taylor '28, O. P. Tyrggvi '25, C. M. Mitchell '26, and C. N. Marker '26, are trying for places.

Other aspirants for line positions are E. J. Ahlskog '26, L. R. Crow '26, E. W. Dils '28, H. J. Hansen '27, J. W. Smith '28, C. J. Schroeder '26, P. H. Mitchell '28, H. E. Rumberg '28, S. T. Young '26, G. G. Exley '28, F. F. Kramer '26, and J. C. Timmons '26.

A tentative line-up includes the following: Cox and Koenig, halfbacks; Waldorf, fullback; Meeker, quarterback; Exley and Marker, ends; Hansen and Smith, tackles; Young and Ahlskog, guards, and Dils, center.

One feature of the football season which will be watched with interest at State this fall is the fact that the eleven will not have any permanent captain as State recently gave up the captain system on its athletic teams.

Traded Pitchers Who Have Done Well Against Former Team Mates

L. J. BUSH St. Louis Americans — URBAN J. SHOCKER New York Americans — STANLEY COVELESKIE Washington Americans — VICTOR ALDRIDGE Pittsburgh Nationals

BIG TEN FOOTBALL ELEVENS SWING INTO ACTION SATURDAY

All Will Be Home Games Visited by Outsiders, Who in Most Cases Are Expected to Provide Opposition Only of Practice Caliber

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS

1896—Wisconsin-Chicago.
1897—Wisconsin.
1898—Michigan.
1899—Chicago.
1900—Minnesota-Iowa.
1901—Wisconsin-Michigan.
1902—Michigan.
1903—Minnesota-Michigan.
1904—Michigan-Minnesota.
1905—Chicago.
1906—Minnesota.
1907—Chicago.
1908—Chicago.
1909—Minnesota.
1910—Minnesota-Illinois.
1911—Minnesota.
1912—Wisconsin.
1913—Chicago.
1914—Illinois.
1915—Illinois-Minnesota.
1916—Ohio State.
1917—Ohio State.
1918—Illinois-Michigan.
1919—Illinois.
1920—Ohio State.
1921—Iowa.
1922—Iowa.
1923—Illinois-Michigan.
1924—Chicago.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 30—First football games of the season are to be played by the 10 members of the Intercollegiate Conference, which includes the largest universities of seven Midland states, on Saturday in preparation for the championship campaign. All of the "Big Ten" contenders play at home, visited by outsiders who in most cases are expected to provide opposition only of practice calibre. Chief attention is attracted by the exception, University of Illinois, which receives University of Nebraska at Urbana, Ill., in one of the most formidable encounters of the season.

Sharing the spotlight with Illinois is Indiana University dedicating its new stadium and University of Chicago, which may indicate whether it is to produce a team capable of defending the Conference title. Indiana State Teachers College of Terre Haute, Ind., invades the Indiana war memorial arena at Bloomington, Ind., to tackle the Hoosiers, while University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., appears at Stagg Field against the Maroons.

Another Missouri Valley Conference team, in addition to Nebraska, invades the "Big Ten" when Iowa State College, Ames, Ia., appears at Madison, Wis., against University of Wisconsin. Other interesting battles bring University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S. D., against Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., take University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D., to University of Minnesota at Minneapolis; and University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark., against University of Iowa at Iowa City, Ia.

State rivals are to be met by University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, when Michigan State Agricultural College of Lansing appears at Ferry Field; by Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., when Wabash College of Crawfordsville, Ind., goes north; and by Ohio State University when Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O., appears at Columbus.

With H. E. Grange '26, captain, functioning at halfback, Illinois is expected to do something to Nebraska while it has the ball. What will happen when the visitors take the offensive may be a different story. Last year the Indian line was not strong enough to hold a powerful smashing attack, and whether Coach R. C. Zuppke has corrected this situation will be one of the interesting developments of this game. Nebraska, which lost, 9 to 6, last year, brings a powerful line and a more open attack with a speedy backfield, which should keep the Illinois defense guessing.

In its new stands for the Terre Haute game Saturday, the Indiana administration will be able to seat 22,000. Two units have been completed and two more units are expected to bring the capacity up to 50,000. The Hoosiers are expected to win the game with the Teachers, but a victory would not be considered a definite indication of strength for the Conference games to come. Coach W. A. Ingram sends his team on the field under the command of Capt. L. E. Marks '26, a fleet-footed halfback.

Whether Chicago really intends to make consistent use of the passing game which Coach A. A. Stagg is developing at the Midway institution may be revealed against Kentucky. In advance of last season's race, Chicago was supposed to be ready to open up, but it found the line smashing game so effective it concentrated on that and paid little attention to mastering the aerial attack. How heavily C. H. Duval '27, and his passing is to figure in the Maroon attack is a question engaging the attention of many Maroon fans. Capt. F. M. Henderson '26, tackle, should lead a powerful line against Kentucky and from the reports he will need good defense. The Colonels have a heavy line inside the ends.

Possibility that Northwestern will not have easy sailing is seen in the 45-to-0 defeat South Dakota scored in its opener with Yankton College. Led by T. G. Lowry '26, star center, the Purple should make a good showing and lay a good foundation for the bigger games to follow in the Conference race. Development of new backs to run with R. C. Baker '27, star halfback of triple threat attainments, is looked for by Purple followers. Coach G. F. Thistlethwaite expects a hard battle, though his team beat the Dakotans 28-to-0 last year.

Coach G. H. Little's first game as mentor of Wisconsin attracts interest. In view of the large turnouts of promising candidates at Madison followers of the Badgers are building hopes of a championship team and this makes a hard problem for Coach Little. His eleven is expected to defeat Iowa State this week-end and Capt. H. S. Polaski '26 is expected to prove a valuable asset at end. The Ames crew comes with the advantage of a victory over Simpson College, 28 to 0, for experience. The performances of the junior Behm brothers, John, the quarterback, and Norton, the halfback, will be especially guarded against by the Badgers, who beat Ames, 17 to 0, a year ago.

Coach C. W. Spears will try to maintain Minnesota's custom of defeating North Dakota in the opener. The Flickertails last week won, 54 to 0, over Moorhead Normal College. Coach J. M. Phelan's men defeated, 21 to 7, the Crawfordsville eleven last season.

Ohio State encounters a capable rival in Ohio Wesleyan, which on Saturday defeated Capital College, 41 to 0. Coach J. W. Wilce's followers, who for some reason appear to be building champion air castles, were held to a 10-to-0 victory by the Wesleyans a year ago. Michigan would be very much surprised with anything less than its usual victory over the Michigan Aggies this Saturday. Coach F. H. Yost is again building a strong Wolverine aggregation. Their last win over the Aggies was by a count of 7 to 0.

FOOTBALL FRIENDSHIP DINNER

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 30—In their second annual friendship dinner, members of the football teams of University of Chicago and Northwestern University, the coaching staffs and leaders of the faculty met at the City Club here last night. Chicago forces were headed by Prof. A. A. Stagg, veteran athletic director and football coach, and Trevor Arnett, vice-president, while W. D. Scott, president, and K. L. Wilson, athletic director, led the Northwestern crew. Speakers included the captains of both teams, Coach G. F. Thistlethwaite of Northwestern and S. J. Duncan Clark, president of the City Club. The teams meet for their annual gridiron battle at Stagg Field here on Oct. 17.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	116	62	.648
Salt Lake City	104	76	.578
Seattle	97	82	.542
Los Angeles	94	86	.522
Portland	86	93	.480
Oakland	80	101	.442
Vernon	72	108	.400
Sacramento	70	111	.387

RESULTS TUESDAY

Los Angeles 10, San Francisco 8.
Seattle 4, Sacramento 6.
Vernon 4, Oakland 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	96	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	87	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	81	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

No games scheduled Tuesday.

GAME TODAY

Washington at Boston.

SIDELINES

THAT Harvard will have four running backs on its first varsity this fall becomes more and more apparent every day and they will be of the heavy type of player. Capt. M. A. Cheek '26 is being kept at quarterback and his running mates are all heavy players who will not only be able to carry the ball, but who should show some of the best interference that a Harvard back has shown since the days of Head Coach P. D. Haughton. A. H. Miller '27, C. D. Coady '27 and J. P. Crosby '28 are the other first-string backs at the present time and they will average well above 180 pounds.

C. F. Crowley, head coach of the Columbia varsity eleven, has a rather unique means of preparing his men for a game by sending the entire squad through a series of calisthenics just before the game starts. At the conclusion of these exercises each player takes one turn at tackling the dummy.

Harvard should have a remarkably strong freshman eleven this fall, with 175 candidates answering the first call and among them some of the best of last year's preparatory school players.

Packed stands will greet Northwestern University's football team at all the games to be played this fall, according to announcement made by E. B. Davidson, manager of the ticket sales. Never in the history of football at the Purple school has the advance sale been as large as it has this season. The early games with South Dakota on the 3rd and with Carlton on the 10th will see practically every seat on Northwestern Field filled.

Ice-cold lemonade free to all varsity football men. This is the way a merchant at Stillwater, Okla., where the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College is located, greets the varsity warriors as they pass his door on the way to their homes each evening at the close of practice. The merchant, who has his store at the edge of the campus, told the student senate, governing body of the college, he would furnish the lemonade provided someone would furnish the vessel to hold it. The senate appropriated funds with which to buy a 10-gallon earthenware vessel.

A materially revised eleven, designed to give much more speed and drive to its offense, will represent Wesleyan University Saturday against St. Stephens in the second contest of the Wesleyan football season. Coach S. H. Hill, who has brought to New England the University of Illinois style of football play as developed by the renowned R. C. Zuppke, believes that the changes he has made since the contest last Saturday will give him a fast, powerful lineup.

It looks as if all of the "Big Three" elevens would have to work hard to build up strong ends for their championship games. Coaches T. A. D. Jones at Yale and W. W. Roper at Princeton have been doing a lot of experimenting in these positions as they have lost all of their veterans of 1924 and End Coach L. H. Leary at Harvard is having fully as much trouble as his two famous rivals getting two satisfactory men for the Harvard varsity. It looks very much as if the Crimson might rely on two "made-over" centers this fall as E. F. Gamache '27 has been doing a lot of practicing at that position ever since fall work began and yesterday J. W. Adie '26, one of the leading candidates for center, was tried out at end.

Harvard is to join the colleges which hold outdoor football practice after dark. A number of arc lights and reflectors were received at Soldiers Field yesterday and they will be installed in one of the secret inclosures.

R. R. McPhail '28 appears to have won the quarterback position on the Dartmouth varsity this fall as H. H. Loomis '26, who has been his leading rival, has been shifted back to fullback, the position he played last fall.

HOFF MAY VISIT UNITED STATES

Illinois Athletes Praise Pole Vaulter of Norway

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—H. M. Osborn, high jump and decathlon champion, and three other members of the Illinois A. C. returned here yesterday on the liner Majestic after an athletic tour in Europe which took them through 10 countries. Paul Jones, a pole vaulter; H. H. Swartz, weight thrower, and John Dehr, coach, accompanied Osborn.

Speaking for the group, Osborn praised leading overseas nations for their cordial and fair treatment to the Illinois A. C. team, which included five other athletes.

Interest is unusually keen in track athletics abroad, asserted the all-around titleholder.

The mid-western athletes, who won a majority of the events in which they competed during a period of more than two months abroad, were high in their praise of the Norwegian pole vault star, Charles Hoff. The latter recently has gone over the bar at close to 14 feet and is being groomed for an attack on American indoor records. He will come to the United States this winter, according to information received by Osborn and his team mates during a meet in Norway.

Soccer Fans Have N. C. Cup Play Next

88 Clubs Swing Into Action This Week-End—43 Teams To Play Later

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—Eighty-eight soccer clubs, taking in a territory from the Atlantic seaboard to southern Illinois and extending from northern Massachusetts south to Maryland, will inaugurate the National Challenge Cup competition next Saturday and Sunday when the qualifying round games get under way for the 1925-26 season. Although 131 teams entered this soccer classic, annually conducted by the United States Football Association, only 88 will take part in the opening round, due to the fact that 25 clubs were exempted from participating in the competition until the open tournament starts in January and the remaining 18 drew byes and will not be called upon to engage until the first round of the qualifying series.

The strength of those clubs honored with exemption is known wherever soccer is played in the United States. Most of the clubs are composed of professional players and the financial outlay required to maintain such a team makes it impossible to meet teams in the early rounds of play without considerable monetary loss. Three of the foremost leagues in the country have been so honored. They are: the American Soccer League which is composed of teams in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania; the St. Louis Soccer League, a four-club circuit in the Mound City and the first division of the Major Soccer League of Chicago, a loop made up of six professional elevens.

Star Games In West

Western soccer enthusiasts will witness the best of the preliminary-round games, especially those in the Michigan district where all clubs refrained from applying for exemption and the strongest teams in the Wolverine state will engage next Sunday. Four Canadian clubs have filed their entry for the soccer supremacy of the United States, this being permitted as an act of courtesy inasmuch as these elevens are affiliated with the Michigan Soccer Association, a component part of the United States Football Association and play the majority of their games in that State.

A double-header has been arranged between the Canadian teams, in which the Pilgrims F. C. of Windsor will clash with the Walkerville F. C. of Walkerville, and the Border Cities A. F. C. of Windsor will have as its opponent the strong Windsor Rovers F. C. of Windsor. Other games in that district will be: Flint City F. C. of Flint vs. Buick S. C. of Flint; Toledo F. C. of Toledo, O., placed in the Michigan district owing to its close proximity to Detroit, vs. East End F. C. of Detroit; Kelsey Rangers F. C. of Detroit vs. Celtic F. C. of Detroit; Garwood S. C. of Detroit vs. All Scots F. C. of Detroit; River Rouge Scots F. C. of River Rouge vs. Brightmoor F. C. of Brightmoor, Caledonia F. C. of Detroit vs. Lancashire American F. C. of Detroit and Solvay F. C. of Detroit vs. Liberty F. C. of Detroit.

Ohio is another section where choice games will be witnessed inasmuch as only two clubs were exempted. The nine games which will be played are: Turul F. C. of Cleveland vs. Jordan Lumber S. C. of Rocky River, Youngstown Sons of St. George F. C. of Youngstown vs. Mahoning Valley S. C. of Youngstown, Canton Thistle F. C. of Canton vs. Spanish S. C. of Canton, Kossuth Magyar F. C. of Youngstown vs. LaBelle Thistle F. C. of Steubenville, American Hungarian F. C. of Cleveland vs. Lorain Eagles F. C. of Lorain, Krieger's F. C. of Canton vs. White Motor F. C. of Cleveland, Magyar F. C. of Akron vs. Kenmore F. C. of Kenmore, Sons of St. George F. C. of Akron vs. Magyar American F. C. of Cleveland and Goodyear F. C. of Akron vs. Favorite Knits F. C. of Cleveland.

Special Referees Needed

Four mining teams will come together in the southern Illinois district and in past years the rivalry has been so great that much trouble arose during the game. In view of this, the committee has selected two capable referees from St. Louis as arbiters for these games, in which the West Frankfort A. F. C. of West Frankfort will clash with the Royalton Stars S. C. of Royalton and the Zeigler S. C. of Zeigler will match skill with the Gillespie F. C. of Gillespie, an eleven which has always fought its way to the latter rounds of the competition.

Chicago and its environs will be entertained by six teams in the second division of the Major Soccer League, the pairings being: Roseland Boosters F. C. of Chicago vs. British Legion S. C. of Chicago; Olympia II F. C. of Chicago vs. Sture F. C. of Chicago, and the Buda A. A. F. C. of Harvey vs. North Shore F. C. of Harvey.

Wisconsin, a district practically unheard of heretofore, will be represented by two clubs which will meet on Sunday, the Sons of St. George F. C. of Milwaukee and the Kenosha F. C. of Kenosha.

Conclusions will be tried in three games in the West Pennsylvania section. The National Tubes S. C. of McKeesport will take on the Morgan F. C. of Morgan, the Curry S. C. of Broughton hooks up with the Pittsburgh Rovers F. C. of Pittsburgh, and the Nanty-Glo F. C. of Nanty-Glo will meet the Clan McPherson F. C. of Pittsburgh.

With the exception of the district confined to Rochester and vicinity most of the strong clubs have been exempted in the eastern division. The entire entry from northwestern New York will come together thusly: Kodak Park F. C. of Rochester vs. Celtic F. C. of Rochester, MacNaughton Rangers F. C. of Rochester vs. Moose F. C. of Rochester, Niagara Falls F. C. of Niagara Falls vs. Hungarian F. C. of Buffalo and the General Electric F. C. of Erie, Pa. vs. MacKenzies A. F. C. of Niagara Falls.

The southern New England district will have only one game, the Waypoyset F. C. of Central Falls meeting the Sayles F. C. of Saylesville.

The lone entry from Maryland and incidentally the first ever received from a club in that state, was placed in the draw with eastern Pennsylvania while the single application from Connecticut was drawn with the southern New York clubs. Other games are as follows:

Northern Massachusetts District—Springfield S. C. of Springfield vs. Falco F. C. of Holyoke, Mass., Fore River F. C. of Quincy, Mass. vs. Hub National F. C. of Boston.

New Jersey District—Trenton F. C. of Trenton vs. Caledonian F. C. of Trenton, McCleod Council F. C. of Jersey City vs. Bayonne F. C. of Bayonne, Clan McLeod F. C. of Jersey City vs. Ryerson F. C. of Kearny and Tantaqua F. C. of Kearny vs. Highlander National F. C. of Trenton.

Southern New York and Connecticut District—Nassau F. C. of Glen Cove vs. Hispano F. C. of New York City, Victoria Sport Club of New York City vs. Hungaria Sport Club of New York City, St. Mary's F. C. of Brooklyn vs. Danerak F. C. of Stamford, Conn., and Swedish F. C. of Brooklyn vs. Otis Elevator A. A. F. C. of Yonkers.

Eastern Pennsylvania and Maryland District—Canton Soccer Club of Baltimore, Md., vs. Autocar A. A. F. C. of Ardmore, Kensington Bluebell F. C. of Philadelphia vs. Disston A. A. F. C. of Tacony.

The first named club in each of the above contests is the home club and the committee has decreed that all games must start at 3 p. m. or earlier so that extra periods may be played in order that a conclusion may be reached.

APPLICANTS FLOCK TO BOOTHS FOR TICKETS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Thousands of fans swarmed the ticket booths at American League Park, today, to claim the reserved seats allotted to them for the three World Series games scheduled here, between Washington and Pittsburgh. All reserved seats have been taken up by the reservations for which many of the applications were mailed in by many, six weeks or two months ago.

As distribution of the tickets got under way, the Bureau of Internal Revenue called attention to the registration requirements for all authorized ticket brokers and warned that its agents will co-operate with the police in preventing unauthorized resales. On all tickets re-sold at a price exceeding by more than 50 cents, the established price, the Government collects a tax of 50 per cent of the amount by which the resale price exceeds the original. This is in addition to the tax on the original sale of tickets, which for last year's World Series amounted to $109,310.40.

HUTCHISON WINS FIRST PRIZE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 30—With a score of 281 for 72 holes, Jock Hutchison of Glenview Golf Club captured the annual championship tournament of the Illinois Professional Golfers' Association at the mid-city course here yesterday. The champion, former holder of many world's golf crowns, finished his last 36 holes in [illegible]. Albert [illegible] of Chicago was second in the tourney with 286. Hutchison won a prize of $450. [illegible], Lake Shore Country Club, former state champion, was third with 289, winning $250. Seven other prizes were awarded.

TRADED PITCHERS FARE WELL AGAINST FORMER TEAM MATES

Analysis of Records Give Baseball Fans Idea Regarding Effectiveness of Pitchers When Facing Their Former Club Mates

The fine success of Stanley Coveleskie with the Washington Americans this season has not only aroused the question regarding the benefits a pitcher or player derives by a change of clubs; but it also attracts interest toward the time-honored interrogative as to the showings, good or bad, that a pitcher who has been traded makes against his former team mates.

Coveleskie, traded to Washington by Cleveland early last spring, has defeated Cleveland four times this year without sustaining a loss at its hands. This would convey the impression that a traded pitcher profits enough by knowing the weaknesses of his former team mates at bat, to pitch against them effectively. At the same time, however, it must be remembered that the Cleveland batters knew the pitching peculiarities of Coveleskie which stood them in good stead and that Coveleskie was pitching for the champions of the world against a sixth-place club in the American League. The latter point makes a difference in favor of the veteran pitcher which can hardly be overlooked.

The main question, however, is, do traded pitchers as a general rule do well against their former team mates? This has often been asked, but seldom answered and an analysis of the work done by traded pitchers against their former clubs this season will prove to a certain extent that they do. There are 10 in this list, and they include only the outstanding pitchers of the game, those that fans are well acquainted with.

Coveleskie Leading Pitcher

Coveleskie of course has not shown partiality toward Cleveland in his victories this season. As the outstanding pitcher of the American League he has done well against all clubs. With a powerful team behind him and his usual confidence, he has had the best season of his long major-league career, with his present count of 20 victories and only five defeats. He has twice held Cleveland to six hits and three times the Indians have made only one run in a game against him. In the first game he pitched against his former team, he was knocked out of the box in the seventh inning the Indians making 10 hits off his pitching up to that time. Washington, however, won the game 4 to 3, but he was not credited with the victory. In the second game, he pitched the Senators to a 2-to-1 victory striking out five men and allowing only six hits. After that Cleveland could do nothing against him all season. His record as stated above against Cleveland is four victories without a defeat.

A list of the other pitchers, the clubs they were traded to and from, follows:

Milton Gaston from New York Americans to St. Louis.
Joseph Giard from New York Americans to St. Louis.
L. J. Bush from New York Americans to St. Louis.
U. J. Shocker from St. Louis Americans to New York.
Alexander Ferguson from Boston Americans to New York and Washington.
P. V. Zahniser from Washington Americans to Boston.
A. W. Cooper from Pittsburgh to Chicago Nationals.
Victor Aldridge from Chicago Nationals to Pittsburgh.
J. P. Quinn from Boston Americans to Philadelphia.

Gaston, Zahniser and Cooper are the only pitchers in this group that have not won a majority of their games against their former team mates. Cooper has proved quite an exception to the general rule. Against Pittsburgh, he was started twice and failed to last more than five innings. In the first game he was taken out in the second inning after Pittsburgh had made five hits off his pitching. Although Pittsburgh won the game he was not credited with the defeat. The second game, he pitched five innings and was found for 11 hits, the Cubs losing, 8 to 5. Evidently the management decided that his pitching was liked too well by Pittsburgh for he was not started again against his former team mates. This is really the only instance where a pitcher has not been able to show up well against his former team.

Aldridge Wins Three From Cubs

Aldridge, who was traded for Cooper, has won three games against the Cubs and lost one. He was started early in the season and was knocked out of the box in the eighth, but was not credited with the defeat. The last game he pitched against his former club, he held the Cubs to three hits and won 9 to 2. Again, fans must take into consideration the fact that Aldridge was pitching for the best team in the National League while Cooper was pitching for a seventh-place club. The hitters that faced Cooper were the heaviest in the league; while the ones that faced Aldridge were none too strong. Here is where records must be taken for their face value only because other conditions exist which count either for or against the pitcher which cannot be shown in records.

Another difficult instance for comparison of a traded pitcher pitching for a last-place club against his former team which happened to be the World Champions is that of Zahniser. Zahniser has done fairly well against Washington considering the fact that he was pitching for the Red Sox, a team which has lost 105 games to date. Although losing three out of four starts against the Senators, fans should give him credit for winning the one he did rather than criticize him for losing the other three. In the game he won, Washington made only eight hits.

Quinn Beats Red Sox

Quinn, pitching for Philadelphia against his former team mates, the Boston Red Sox, held them to eight hits and beat them 2 to 1 in the only game he pitched against them. Ferguson, pitching for New York, beat the Red Sox, 4 to 3, and 8 to 1. With Washington he was beaten by the Red Sox 10 to 5, but won another game, 9 to 2, allowing only seven hits.

Bush pitching for St. Louis has had a fine record against the Yankees, winning four and losing one, with one shutout to his credit. In the last three games against Bush, the Yankees have made only five runs and 21 hits. Giard against the Yankees has won three and lost two and Gaston has won three and lost four. Shocker, pitching for the Yankees, has won three and lost two against the Browns, his former team mates. A record of this group of pitchers in games won and lost against their former clubs follows:

	W.	L.		
Coveleskie, Wash.	4	0	vs.	Cleveland
Quinn, Philadelphia	1	0	vs.	Boston
Bush, St. Louis	4	1	vs.	New York
Ferguson, N.Y., Wash.	3	1	vs.	Boston
Aldridge, Pittsburgh	3	1	vs.	Chicago
Giard, St. Louis	3	2	vs.	New York
Shocker, New York	3	2	vs.	St. Louis
Gaston, St. Louis	3	4	vs.	New York
Zahniser, Boston	1	3	vs.	Washington
Cooper, Chicago (N)	0	1	vs.	Pittsburgh
Totals	25	15		

BRITAIN TURNS DOWN U. S. IDEA

Royal and Ancient Golf Club Says "No" to Tournament Ball

ST. ANDREWS, Scot., Sept. 30 (AP)—The Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, the governing body of golf, turned down yesterday the proposal that in amateur and open championships in 1926 balls of not less than 1.68 inches in diameter and not more than 1.55 ounces shall be played.

This decision not to adopt balls in accordance with the specifications approved by the United States Golf Association was carried by a big majority. Fewer than a dozen out of the members present supported the proposal which the club's rules committee has been trying for a long time to have adopted.

The ground for the rejection of the proposal was that championship competitions are held for the purpose of selecting champions of the game as ordinarily played and that they ought not to be used for experimental purposes.

It is reported that the committee, whose recommendations are usually accepted, will henceforth cease its efforts to obtain the adoption of a larger and lighter ball. There is some speculation as to whether the decision will affect American entries in championships here.

Columbia Wants Fishermen's Race

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 30 (AP)—Gloucester fishermen are anxious for a renewal this year of the series of international fishing schooner races with Nova Scotia boats. The prospects for a race this fall have been dubious but today the American Race Committee received a letter from the Columbia Associates, owners of the schooner Columbia, saying they were ready to meet a Canadian vessel either here or off Halifax.

The letter pointed out that under the rules governing the contests a race if held this year should be off Gloucester but said that the Columbia owners were so confident of the ability of their boat to defeat any Canadian vessel in any waters, that they were willing to waive this and go to Nova Scotia. The committee has not yet taken any action on the letter.

The international fishermen's trophy has been held by the donor in Halifax since the calling off of the 1923 competition after a dispute over the legality of one of the races. There was no race last year.

RICHMOND ACCEPTS PARK

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 28 (Special Correspondence)—The board of aldermen has recommended the acceptance of the bequest of Mrs. Sallie M. Dooley whose will recently probated gave to Richmond the Dooley Estate here of nearly 100 acres for a public park. The property adjoins the largest city park and has many beautiful driveways, trees and flower-beds. Mrs. Dooley stipulated that the mansion be used as a museum and that the city make provision to maintain the property for the public benefit. The city will make the necessary appropriation to take care of the property for the rest of this year.

Hurricanes Beat Out Princemere 9-8

International Team Is None Too Strong to Overcome Six-Goal Handicap

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—By the narrowest of margins, the international pony polo team called the Hurricanes won the opening match of the series for the Waterbury Cups, at International Field, Meadowbrook, yesterday, from the Princemere four, of Boston, by a score of 9 to 8.

The match, unlike the open championship, was played on a handicap basis, the Princemere team being in receipt of a six-goal handicap. The Hurricanes, chiefly through the brilliant play of Capt. C. T. I. Roark, of the British Army, made up this handicap in the first four chukkers, but for the balance of the game were outplayed by the Princemere team, except for an occasional shot, while the tries of the Princemere players missed by narrow margins.

L. E. Stoddard, chairman of the Polo Association, who replaced Maj. [illegible] Beard, U. S. A., as back for Hurricanes, was the only newcomer. He played a fair game, though he was hardly up to the rest of his team. Stephen Sanford, the organizer and captain of the Hurricane team, showed an occasional burst of speed, his two goals in the second period playing a large part in the cancellation of the handicap, but in the second half his play was unsteady, leaving Earle free to score the two goals made by the Boston four, and setting Harry East and F. H. Prince Jr. free to take care of Roark.

Roark Stars on Offense

Roark was the star of the proceedings, as far as offense was concerned, though in the later chukkers East played a fine game for Princemere, though his shots for goal were lacking in accuracy. Lord Wodehouse made the finest shot of the game, when he tied the score at 7 all in the sixth chukker by a shot from his off side, back-hand, that went straight through the goal. For the most part the British peer confined his play to defense, often when he had a clear field for a drive toward the Princemere goal.

Captain Roark started the scoring in the first chukker, when he took the ball down from midfield, and sent a long straight shot true for the initial goal. The Hurricane attack was working well and on a general sweep down the field, Roark secured the ball near the Princemere posts, and put it through from a scrimmage, soon after the second chukker started.

There appeared to be little if any attacking power in the Princemere play during these periods, and the referee, J. C. Cowdin, was heard to say, "Princemere has too many backs."

Hurricanes Score

The third chukker was a sweep for the Hurricane four. A combination attack resulted in a side shot by Roark, but on the hit-out, Sanford shot a ball straight through, and then scored again a minute later when he got the ball right from the throw-in, and, dashing down the field at his utmost speed, distanced B. K. Gatins, and drove the ball through. Then Stoddard added another to the Hurricane total when he came dashing in to the middle of a scrimmage, and sent the ball in from an angle.

Sanford had two chances to tie the score in the fourth chukker, when passes from the others landed clear in front of the goal, but each time his mallet sent the ball in the wrong direction. On the next drive of Hurricane, Stoddard received the ball well to the side of the posts, and sent it through, barely scraping each post, so sharp was the angle.

With the handicap made up, the match looked like an easy victory for the international team, but, as on many previous occasions, it was the other way. George Earle 3d, displaying some of his brilliant offense, dashed down twice, missing each time by the narrowest of margins. A safety shot by Prince resulted in the first goal scored by Princemere. Lord Wodehouse carried the ball halfway down the field, and, receiving it from Stoddard near the goal, shot it back-hand from a scrimmage into the goal, tying the score at 7-all. Roark made another try soon afterward, but hurried too much, and the shot went aside on a long, high drive.

Final Attack in Seventh

Hurricane staged the final attack that was to bring ultimate victory soon after the start of the seventh chukker. Stoddard, Roark and Sanford, each in turn, sent shots from the middle distance toward the Princemere goal only to have the try pass one side or the other. But on the next, a combination of Stoddard and Sanford worked the ball down close, and Roark got it in a scrimmage, and poked it through close to the edge of the goal, putting his team into the lead at 8—7.

On the start of the final chukker, Sanford got the ball on a hit out, and dashing through a scrimmage, sent in the winning goal. East and Earle then launched an attempt to tie the score. East carried the ball the whole length of the field, and though his shot missed, Earle scored a moment later on a high drive that cleared the defenders of the Hurricane goal, but passed between the posts. The summary:

HURRICANE	PRINCEMERE
No. 1—Stephen Sanford	George Earle 3d
No. 2—Capt. C. T. I. Roark	Harry East
No. 3—Lord Wodehouse	F. H. Prince Jr.
Back—L. E. Stoddard	B. K. Gatins

Score—Hurricane 9, Princemere 8. Goals—Sanford 3, Roark 3, Stoddard 2, Wodehouse for Hurricane; Earle 2 for Princemere. Handicap—Six for Hurricane. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers. Referee—J. C. Cowdin. Umpire—Malcolm Stevenson.

WESTERN LEAGUE TO START IN NOVEMBER

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 30 (Special)—The Western League will open its season in the last week of November, according to Lester Patrick, manager of the world champion Victoria hockey team. The exact date of the opening has not been fixed, Mr. Patrick said, but will be selected shortly. The league is being re-organized now in preparation for the season. Regina having dropped out of the circuit, the players have been sold to Portland, Ore., which will re-enter professional hockey after being out of it for some years. Peter Muldoon, for years the successful manager of the Seattle Metropolitans, whom he lead to a world's championship, will manage the new Portland club. He plans to strengthen the Regina team, whose playing last season was unsatisfactory.

This year the Western League will consist of: Victoria, Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Calgary and Portland. The Victoria Cougars who defeated all teams in the west last year and won an easy victory over the National Hockey League champion, will retain their old line-up almost intact, but important changes will be made in other teams. Mr. Patrick is planning to take his club for a tour of eastern Canadian and American cities to play exhibition games prior to the opening of the western schedule.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

WOMEN'S GOLF IN AFTERNOON

First Time Championship Matches Have Not Been Played in Morning

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30 (AP)—Contestants in the Women's United States golf championship will be reduced to eight today in the second round at the St. Louis country club. For the first time in women's events, the matches will be played in the afternoon.

This late start will make it impossible for the last match to finish until dusk, but it gives those who care to follow the play a chance to do the housework before taking to the links. Some contestants protested, but the business officers overruled, as it has been found impossible to get a large attendance at morning contests.

The first match is between the medalist, Mrs. W. G. Fraser of Ottawa, Ont., formerly titleholder, and Bernice Wall, Wisconsin titleholder. Mrs. Fraser had to play exact par on both nines yesterday to win from Miss Dorothy Klotz of Chicago by only 1 up, while Miss Wall had little trouble in disposing of Mrs. Carl Leibold of Birmingham, 3 and 1.

Miss Browne vs. Mrs. Horn Jr.

In the second contest, Miss M. K. Browne of Los Angeles who eliminated Mrs. H. D. Sterrett of Kansas 5 and 4 meets Mrs. M. B. Horn Jr. of Chicago, formerly western champion who survived the first round by defeating Miss Virginia Van Wie of Chicago, by only 2 up.

Next comes the match between the defending champion, Mrs. D. C. Hurd of Philadelphia, and Mrs. F. C. Letts of Chicago, another former western titleholder. Mrs. Hurd shot under par in defeating Mrs. Jay Caswell of Chicago 7 and 6, while Mrs. Letts was almost perfect in her victory, 4 and 3, over Mrs. F. J. Mulqueen of Canada.

The other match in the upper half is between Miss Louise Fordyce of Youngstown, O., who defeated Miss Edith Quier of Berkshire, G., 6 and 4, and Miss Helen Tillotson of Toledo, who won from Mrs. H. A. Martello of Hartford, 2 and 1.

Miss Collett Wins Easily

In the lower bracket, Miss Glenna Collett of Providence, R. I., after an easy victory over Mrs. C. F. Fox of Philadelphia, 7 and 5, faces Miss Ada Mackenzie of Toronto, Canadian champion, who defeated Mrs. L. W. Mida of Chicago, 3 and 2.

The next contest is between Miss Virginia Wilson, Chicago, who defeated Mrs. M. B. Wallace of St. Louis and Miss Fritzie Stifel of Wheeling, W. Va., who defeated Mrs. Curtis Sohl of Columbus.

A former southern and western champion, Mrs. D. C. Gaut of Memphis, and a former national titleholder, Miss Edith Cummings of Chicago, met in the following match. Miss Cummings won from Mrs. J. W. Douglas of Chicago, and Mrs. Gaut defeated Mrs. Stewart Hanley of Detroit.

The last contest of the day is between Miss Helen Payson of Portland, Me., and Mrs. O. S. Hill of Kansas City, the New England girl defeating Mrs. H. C. Higbie of Detroit, Mich., champion and runnerup in the recent western championship. Mrs. Hill defeated Mrs. John Arends of Chicago, 6 and 5. The summary:

Mrs. W. G. Fraser, Canada, defeated Miss Dorothy Klotz, Chicago, 1 up.
Mrs. D. C. Hurd, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. J. S. Caswell, Chicago, 7 and 6.
Miss M. K. Browne, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. H. D. Sterrett, Hutchinson, Kan., 5 and 4.
Miss Bernice Wall, Oshkosh, defeated Mrs. Carl Leibold, Birmingham, 3 and 1.
Miss Louise Fordyce, Youngstown, O., defeated Miss Edith Quier, Berkshire, P., 6 and 4.
Mrs. F. C. Letts, Chicago, defeated Mrs. F. J. Mulqueen, Canada, 4 and 3.
Miss Helen Tillotson, Toledo, defeated Mrs. H. A. Martello, Hartford, 2 and 1.
Mrs. M. B. Horn Jr., Chicago, defeated Miss Virginia Van Wie, Chicago, 2 up.
Miss Glenna Collett, Providence, defeated Mrs. C. F. Fox, Philadelphia, 7 and 5.
Miss Edith Cummings, Chicago, defeated Mrs. J. W. Douglass, Chicago, 6 and 5.
Miss Helen Payson, Portland, Me., defeated Mrs. H. G. Higbie, Detroit, 2 and 1.
Miss Ada Mackenzie, Canada, defeated Mrs. L. W. Mida, Chicago, 3 and 2.
Miss Virginia Wilson, Chicago, defeated Mrs. M. B. Wallace Jr., St. Louis, 1 up (20 holes).
Mrs. D. C. Gaut, Memphis, defeated Mrs. Stewart Hanley, Detroit, 1 up (19 holes).
Miss Fritzie Stifel, Wheeling, defeated Mrs. Curtis Sohl, Columbus, 2 and 1.
Mrs. O. S. Hill, Kansas City, defeated Mrs. John Arends, Chicago, 6 and 5.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	94	57	.622
New York	86	64	.573
Cincinnati	79	72	.523
St. Louis	75	75	.500
Boston	69	83	.454
Brooklyn	68	82	.453
Chicago	67	84	.444
Philadelphia	64	85	.430

RESULT TUESDAY

Philadelphia 10, Brooklyn 4.

GAME TODAY

Brooklyn at Philadelphia.

BROOKLYN NOW IN SIXTH PLACE

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30—Brooklyn dropped from fifth to sixth place in the National League by losing to Philadelphia, here, yesterday, 10 to 4. The Superbas outhit the winners, 12 hits to nine but three errors by the losers and seven bases on balls by the Superbas' pitchers enabled the Phillies to win easily. Williams and Harper of the Phillies made six of their team's nine hits. Wheat was the big hitter for Brooklyn with a double and two singles. The Phillies made all their runs against Grimes in the first four innings but they failed to hit Cantrell, recruit pitcher, after that.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
Philadelphia	4	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	x	—	10	9	1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	—	4	12	3

Batteries—Pierce and Henline; Grimes, Cantrell and Taylor, Hargreaves. Losing pitcher—Grimes. Umpires—McLaughlin, Hart and Rigler. Time—1h. 35m.

CORNELL CURTAILS EXPENSE

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 30 (AP)—Facing a deficit of $25,000 caused by losses in normal channels of revenue, the Cornell University Athletic Council yesterday took drastic action to curtail athletic expenditures. It was decided to withdraw from all junior varsity crew races during the rowing season, except for the Poughkeepsie regatta, to eliminate some of the assistant coaches, to reduce materially the number of athletes taking trips, and to cut down several schedules.

WOMAN LAUDS DRY AMERICA

Australia Makes Strenuous Efforts to Enforce Its Liquor Laws

ADELAIDE, S. Aust., Aug. 25 (Special Correspondence)—Dry advocates were much impressed by what was said by Mrs. Edith Cowan of Western Australia when she passed through Adelaide recently on her return from America. Mrs. Cowan, who was formerly a member of Parliament in that State, gave it as her conviction that prohibition in America was doing a tremendous amount of good, but she urged that the people of Australia should be educated and organized before attempting to introduce a similar reform. Prohibition in America was making for increased efficiency among operatives, and promoting greater national prosperity.

Other nations would have to fall into line in order to compete successfully in the markets of the world, or they would be left well behind. Her travels in America had convinced her that that country was unanimous in its determination to fight the reintroduction of saloons. "Don't be fanatical, but work silently and earnestly," was the advice Mrs. Cowan gave to Australia.

Authorities Clash

The Baptist unions of Australia, which have just held their annual congress in this city, are much perturbed over the dry outlook at the federal capital, Canberra. The delegates unanimously carried a motion in favor of the territory and city remaining dry, but it was pointed out that difficulties had arisen as between the authority of the Commonwealth and New South Wales state governments which threatened the stability of the law in regard to the sale and manufacture of alcohol.

The whole of the 900 miles of federal territory, including the capital, are completely dry, so far as legislative enactment is concerned, and no court or magistrate has power to grant a license. It was reported at the congress, however, that sly grog selling was going on vigorously, as the New South Wales police did not trouble about the federal territory and the Federal Government had no power to appoint police.

Attempt to Defeat Dry Law

Delegates asserted that there was a strong movement to break down the dry law, and that the development would have to be watched very closely. The resolution of the congress pressed upon the Federal Government the urgent need for keeping the federal capital and territory free from any association with alcoholic beverages.

The temperance movement in this State is still active in dry interests. Although the direct objective of prohibition has been abandoned for the present in favor of organization for further reducing the hours of trading, a big effort is to be made at the next elections to return a sufficient number of members to enable Parliament to carry a bill for an appeal to the people on the question of a referendum on the liquor issue. One of the first reforms in the immediate program is to close hotels at 1 o'clock on Saturdays, instead of at 6 o'clock. Although the Labor Premier, Mr. Gunn, recently rejected the request for a bill to be introduced for this purpose, the various temperance bodies are determined to work for its accomplishment.

MARITIME PROVINCES EXPECT STIFF FIGHT

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 25 (Special Correspondence)—"It will be a stiff fight in these provinces," was the general comment throughout the Maritimes on receipt of the announcement that the Federal Government was to appeal to the country on Oct. 29. In the general elections of 1921, when the Liberal Party came into power upon the defeat of the Meighen Government, which had borne the record, ill and good, of the war governments, both Conservative and Unionist, Nova Scotia sent to Ottawa a solid Liberal bloc of 16 members, Prince Edward Island did likewise, with her quartet of members, and New Brunswick split her 11 seats about even, with five Liberals, one Progressive and five Conservatives.

There have been two by-elections for the House of Commons in the Maritime Provinces since 1921. They were in Kent, N. B., and Halifax, N. S., and both Liberal seats went Conservative. There have been provincial elections in each of the three provinces since the last general federal contest, and in each province, a Liberal Government has been succeeded by a Conservative administration. What all this indicates in relation to the forthcoming elections remains to be seen. Reduction of railway freight rates, direction of Canadian trade through Canadian ports (Halifax and St. John) and immigration are three phases of political policy which are uppermost in the minds of the Maritime Province voter today.

CANADIAN WOMEN GET MEMORIAL HALL SITE

OTTAWA, Sept. 25 (Special Correspondence) — With the announcement that the Federal Government is granting a site in Ottawa for a national women's memorial hall, a long-cherished ambition of a number of the Dominion's leading women is in measurable distance of realization. The offer is chiefly the result of the activities of the executive of the Ottawa Women's Club, an organization affiliated with the General Federation of Women's Clubs of America.

In addition to housing all the offices of national women's organizations, the building will have an auditorium seating 2000 people, and which will be available to the general public for concerts, theatricals and so forth.

HORSES FOR GERMANY

EDMONTON, Alta., Sept. 21 (Special Correspondence)—A trial shipment of western-bred light horses from the ranches of Saskatchewan and Alberta is being forwarded to Boston, to be shipped direct from that point to Hamburg, Ger.

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

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BOSTON—Practitioner's office in Little Bldg. Call afternoons Beach 0472, or mornings Kenmore 2722.

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FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—With the exception of church pews, complete church and reading room furniture. Immediate possession. Inquire First Church of Christ, Scientist, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

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Jersey City—Central R. R. of N. J. Ferry House waiting room Jackson Ave. Station; Erie R. R. main waiting room Tube concourse; Exchange Place Tube Station; Grove and Henderson St. Tube Station; Journal Square Tube Station; J. Pecora, Trust Co. Bldg.; 621 Bergen Ave.; 512 Bergen Ave.; C. H. Wilson, 471 Central Avenue.
Kearny—Kearny & Arlington, M. A. Greenhalgh, 200 Kearny Ave.
Maplewood—David Parkins, 1791½ Maplewood Ave.; Union News, D. L. & W. Station.
Millburn—Mr. H. Buncher, Millburn Ave.
Montclair—Union News Co., Lackawanna Station; N. Gussman, 200 Park St.; U. M. M. L. Rudeman, 263 Bellevue Ave.; U. M. I. Sherzinsky, 31 Watchung Plaza.
Morristown—The Union News Stand, D. L. & W. R. R.; F. Winer, 45 Park Place; The Washington News Co., Washington St.
Newark—M. L. Dampman, Canal Bridge; Metsky, Cor. Beaver and Market Sts.; Robert Treat Hotel; Union News, Penna. Station, Market St.; Union News, H. & M. Tubes, Park Place; Union News, Erie Station, North Newark.
Orange—Michael Corcoran, Highland Ave. Station; D. Berkow, 4 North Day St.; M. Merwill, 188 Main St.; Union News, D. L. & W. Station.
Perth Amboy—Ruth L. Moore, 231 State St.
Riverton—Union News Stand.
Ridgefield Park—S. Webb, 234 Main St.; Rockaway—Rockaway News, Main St.
L. Bressler, 316 Main St.
Rutherford—Stead & Allardice, 35 Park Ave.
South Orange—Union News, D. L. & W. Sta.; Wallace, 1 South Orange Ave.
Summit—Union News Co., D. L. & W. R. R. Station.
Union Hill—Frank Beck, [illegible] Plank Road.
Vineland—Howard G. Ross, 608 Landis Ave.

PENNSYLVANIA

Allentown—C. T. Sterling, 1142 Hamilton St.; A. B. Vogel, 1142 Hamilton St.
Allegheny—James Dugan, Federal St. Station.
Altoona—Penn News Co.
Bethlehem—Bethlehem Hotel.
Bradford—B. G. News Co.
East Pittsburgh—Union News, Penn R. R. Sta.
Erie—Hall's News Stand, 706 Main St.; Lawrence Hotel.
Franklin—The Franklin News Co., 1212 Liberty Street.
Harrisburg—Union News Stand No. 1, P. R. R. Station.
Johnstown—Johnston News Co.; Capitol News Co.
Lancaster—Home Book Store, No. Queen St.
McKeesport—McKeesport News Co.
Philadelphia—Frank Stewart, 18th and Chestnut Sts.; Union News Co., Stand No. 2, P. R. R. Sta. No. Philadelphia; Outside News Stand, 13th and Arch Sts.; Flatiron News Stand, 10 So. Broad St.; Union News Co., Stand No. 1, Broad St. Station; Mr. Miller, Mariners and Merchants Bldg.; 300 Chestnut St.; Dave Hollander, Broad and Chestnut Sts.; Union News Co., Market St. Ferry.
Pittsburgh—Hotel Schenley News Stand, Forbes St. and Bigelow Blvd.; Union News Stand, Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Station; Union News Stand No. 1, Pennsylvania R. R. Station; Union News Stand No. 1, East Liberty Station; A. L. Kidner, Penn and Highland Aves.; Federal News Co., Post Office Bldg.; Ft. Pitt News Co., Tenth St. and Liberty Ave.; Ft. Pitt Hotel News Stand; William Penn News Stand; C. M. Stuart, 5901 Forbes St.; Hotel Henry News Stand.
Reading—Colonial Trust Bldg.
Scranton—R. V. Fairbank, Front and Locust Streets.
Stroudsburg—Penn Stroud Hotel.
Swissvale—Jackson & Sprowl, 100 Swissvale Ave.
Warren—H. B. Whelan News Co.
Washington—George Washington Hotel News Stand; J. W. Walker News Stand, 22 N. Main Street.
Wilkes-Barre—The New Interstate News Stand, Lehigh Valley Station; Bookish Lounge [illegible], Public Square, corner of West Market Street.
Wilkinsburg—Union News Stand, P. R. R. Stat.
York—Bryden's News Stand, Colonial Hotel; Pen News Stand, 10 North George.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1925 "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

A Place for the Golden Rule

The Paris correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, Sisley Huddleston, furnished on Monday a lively description of the perils that await M. Caillaux if he shall return home with a funding agreement at all in accordance with the reported wishes of Washington. The French press, according to this writer, is counseling Caillaux to return without any agreement rather than to come back with one that France would find too burdensome.

Some of the papers declare that, firm as he seems in public favor, the French Minister of Finance would be driven from office if he ventured to present an agreement repugnant to the Nation's sense of justice. Others cynically assert that the terms of the agreement are quite negligible, as it will never be fulfilled. "The agreement they are getting ready to make," says La Liberté, "will be worth just about as much as the piece of paper on which was written the schedule of payments which set forth in francs and centimes what Germany would have to pay until the end of the century, or until Judgment Day." L'Œuvre, noting that M. Caillaux plans to leave Friday, inquires, "Isn't there any boat leaving sooner?" Nor is the Paris press alone in its attitude of hostility to the negotiations. The councils-general of the French departments, corresponding in a sense to state legislatures in the American Union, are adopting resolutions calling upon the Government to safeguard French interests at Washington, and in some instances threatening Caillaux with political disaster should he recede from the original French proposition.

It is quite impossible to judge intelligently the negotiations now in progress at Washington without giving due attention to the state of public sentiment in France. And it is scarcely more possible to understand that sentiment without recollection of the bitter disappointment brought upon France by the failure of Germany to meet the reparations payments fixed by the Versailles Treaty. The full measure of that disappointment has not yet been suffered, for the apprehension is strong that the Dawes plan is not going to produce the results so confidently predicted of it, and that French expectations of revenue from this source are unlikely of fulfillment. There is reason to believe that the Administration at Washington is not nearly so confident of the success of the Dawes plan as it has professed, for it firmly refuses to permit France to base her payments to the United States upon her anticipated receipts from Germany.

In a predicament of this sort, what is to be expected of M. Caillaux? He is a politician, just returned from prolonged political exile, enjoying the sweets of office and the pleasant sensation of public confidence for the first time in a decade. Will he chance losing all this by approving an agreement which represents the desires of Washington rather than of Paris? In all the wretched mess of reparations and interallied debts, this clash between what might be the policy of international statesmanship and the necessity for yielding to home sentiment has crippled the participants in international conference.

Lloyd George maintained himself in power at the close of the war by the promise that Germany should pay its entire cost. British taxpayers are disillusioned on that subject now. French finance ever since the war has been based upon the expectation of heavy reparations payments from Germany. Politicians in office encouraged these illusive hopes rather than risk their places by telling the people the unpalatable truth. Even in the United States there have been public men who thought to strengthen themselves with the electorate by insisting that "the last red cent" of every foreign debt should be collected. It can't be done, and, being composed of sane men, the Administration is not undertaking to do it.

At what point the mutual concessions will meet in a practicable plan the next few days will show. There will be no profit to the United States in adhering to such demands that the French delegates will leave without compliance, or, complying, will find their agreements and themselves repudiated at home. There will be little profit in fixing present terms of payment so low that M. Caillaux may round out his allotted days in peace, while the deferred payments will be so high that France will be unable to meet them when due.

The American negotiators are men of financial ability, and one at least, Secretary Hoover, possesses the international point of view. They are not likely to be greatly influenced by the desire to win political favor by announcing to the people of the United States a highly advantageous debt settlement which will not stand the test of time, nor withstand the operations of economic laws. The negotiations, like all bargains of the sort, cannot be settled to the profit of one of the parties alone. Unless France is safeguarded, the United States will get nothing—unless the United States receives its due, all things considered, France will be discredited forever. Unless both are animated by the Golden Rule there will be little gold or future credit for either.

"Crime and Publicity"

A recent editorial in the Louisville Post, under the caption "Crime and Publicity," made a brave effort to prove that the publication of crime news tends to serve as a crime deterrent. In the unfoldment of his theme the writer quoted an excerpt from the preface of "Professional Criminals in America," by Thomas Byrnes, who served for thirty-two years in the New York police department. This extract was to the effect that there is nothing more dreaded by professional thieves than publicity, and that there is no more potent factor in the prevention of crime and the detection of criminals than that the history, portraits and associations of those who live by forgery, robbery and deeds of violence should become household words, not only to the officers of the law engaged in waging a ceaseless warfare against the army of professional lawbreakers, but also to the general public. And he added to these views of Mr. Byrnes the comment that "this should carry more weight than the theorising of those who have dealt neither with news nor with criminals."

And yet even if one grant these premises and acknowledge the apparent logic of the conclusion, this does not mean that the contention which it was started out to prove is one whit nearer actual establishment than if the entire subject had been ignored. And this for two reasons. First, even supposing that the lawbreakers may dislike having their pictures and characteristics broadcast, this does not mean that the promiscuous publication of such details is not harmful to the reading public, and secondly, publicity of the kind described by Mr. Byrnes is not the same as the publication of crime news against which the campaign has been directed in certain quarters of late.

In this connection moreover some published opinions of A. O. Eberhart of Chicago assume added significance. "The most important problem which confronts the American people today," said the former Governor of Minnesota, "is the enforcement of law and order." To which he added this comment, "Publication of detailed records of crime by the daily press has a tendency to develop more criminals and to make more difficult the punishment and suppression of crime, it is my firm belief." And then he explained that in all the great cities of the United States the problems of punishment of criminals and suppression of crime are baffling the authorities.

Still further, it is exceedingly difficult to reconcile any such theory as that propounded by the Louisville Post with the statistics of crime in the United States, for surely no one can claim that there is not abundant publication of crime news in American daily papers. The slight benefit which might accrue from the issuance of the pictures, etc., of criminals cannot nearly compensate for the harm which it seems quite generally agreed almost inevitably is associated with the publication of sensationalism and sordid crime details.

Turkey may be behind the times in some respects, but in one regard anyhow it has just taken a step forward which shows unmistakably that the new Turk is shaking off the shackles of his superstitious past with a rapidity that almost takes the breath away. For the Government in that land has under consideration its attitude toward astrology, a fact the significance of which is more readily appreciated when it is remembered that astrology is a business which has exercised a strangle hold upon the Turkish people for the past 5000 years. Indeed, the story of the relationships which have been sustained between the sultans and their astrologers, with the balance of power almost always in the hands of the latter, makes fascinating reading. Should astrology be banned from Turkey, it may be somewhat difficult for its devotees in New York, London, Paris, etc., to sustain their position of superiority to the "unspeakable Turk," when comment is passed upon the backwardness of Turkey and the advanced civilization of other sections of the globe.

1925 a Good Year for the Forests

As the year 1925 draws toward its close the friends of forest preservation and development are congratulating themselves that its twelve months are certain to form a pleasing contrast to those of 1924, which was a dark year in the annals of American woods. Moreover three chief events mark the last months of this year. Beginning on Sept. 28 the American Forest Week Committee met in Washington at the call of former Governor Lowden of Illinois, to discuss methods of financing the work and plans for putting the movement on a permanent basis. On Oct. 15 and 16 at Madison, Ind., a four-state conservation meeting will be held at the call of Governor Jackson. At Seattle on the campus of the University of Washington the $250,000 Agnes H. Henderson Forestry Building will be dedicated. Here are country-wide manifestations of energetic efforts on behalf of the woods.

Besides these there comes an announcement from a big private lumber corporation that shows how the wind of opinion is blowing with those who hope to profit in the long future by the growth of forests. The Long-Bell Lumber Company, one of the largest in the northwest, tells of a comprehensive program of reforestation it has adopted involving reseeding at a rate to equal denudation and to follow within three years after logging. The program is to cover five years. Its adoption follows a three-months intensive survey by the company's forest engineer. A forest nursery is to be established sufficient to complete the stocking of from 3000 to 4000 acres each year. A feature of special interest in the plan is to be the establishment of fire lines of alder and other broad leaf growths along abandoned logging spurs to subdivide cut-over lands into smaller compartments and facilitate protection for the young growth of timber-producing trees. Experiments will be made in direct seeding with redwood, big tree, Port Orford cedar and white pine to supplement the native Douglas fir, hemlock and red cedar.

Showing the company's foresight and desire to co-operate with public authority the president of the corporation, in explaining the program, says that in the course of logging care is taken to remove all snags large enough to form a fire hazard. Slash disposal is carried on in accordance with the state law and a carefully organized fire patrol is maintained to protect cut-over lands as well as virgin timber. He adds:

> The program is being mapped out now for a period of five years, because of the present rapid strides being taken by the State and the Government in reforestation work. At the end of that period it may be possible to synchronize our program with those of the State and Federal Governments, but the Long-Bell Company is instituting this program of its own accord and at its own expense.

A survey of recent forestry legislation now being sent out by the American Tree Association shows that nineteen states already have state forests; thirty-three have forestry departments; sixteen maintain state nurseries and state forestry appropriations amount to nearly $5,500,000 a year.

With big private lumber companies, state officials and an aroused public opinion working heartily for forest preservation as the foregoing facts indicate they are in the closing days of this year, it looks as if any politicians who may be planning hostile movements against the present national forestry policy were embarking on an undertaking very dangerous for their own interests.

"Great, Not Like Caesar"

Who are the twelve figures in human history most worthy of remembrance as the world's greatest heroes? That question is to be answered, next spring, by the youth in the secondary and higher elementary schools of the world, provided they respond to an opportunity afforded them of considering this very interesting topic. Prizes, amounting to $1200, offered by a New York gentleman, are to be awarded for the best essays on the dozen historic characters deemed most deserving of being placed in the category of the great.

In the effort to make a case for their heroes, the youthful judges are expected to give special consideration to nobility of character, fearless and self-sacrificing devotion to a great cause, and constructive work for humanity of a permanent nature. Pupils and teachers alike throughout the world are thus to be stimulated to a fresh appraisal of the elements of greatness. The world's men and women who have reflected this quality are to become the familiars, through research, of the boys and girls and their pedagogical guides. Ideals are to be awakened or revised, and the young people will declare what, in their opinion, is the character or the achievement most worthy of emulation, and the process of imitation will receive a new impulse; for youth, and indeed, maturity, though possibly not so vividly, visions itself in the likeness of that which it most admires, and consciously or unconsciously moves toward that ideal.

It is, therefore, of more than passing interest how the youth of the world shall weigh character by these several tests, and what it shall thus tacitly accept as worthy examples of right living. The names of religious founders, as well as names of persons now living, are to be excluded from the competition. One wonders, however, how much of true greatness is to be found in the annals of all peoples and periods apart from the element of deep religious conviction. Greatness is so admittedly akin to goodness, so at one with self-conquest and selfless devotion, and so inevitably constructive, that it is in its essence religion of the truest sort in action.

Undoubtedly, the pupils of the world will be much benefited by contemplation, during the winter months, of the quality of greatness. Many before them have been themselves ennobled by similar reflections. Ages ago, after much meditation, one very wise and noble king arrived at the conclusion that greatness must be ascribed exclusively to the infinite divine Mind, or God. "Thine, O Lord," he observed, "is the greatness, and the power, . . . and in thine hand it is to make great, and to give strength unto all." Another, equally wise, discerned that "God hath made man upright," although he admitted that men had "sought out many inventions."

In view of these conclusions, reached after profound experience, the young judges might very well consider that heroes of immortal worth are necessarily they who, having glimpsed something of the divine nature, have reflected it in their thinking, their living, and their works. It might not be amiss, therefore, for teachers and pupils, and others as well, to take as their measuring rod for all such estimates, and for a workable motto, the appraisement,

> Great, not like Caesar, stained with blood,
> But only great as I am good.

Editorial Notes

Once more the little microbe which preys upon his greater brother is being exploited as if the smaller he—or she—is, the more deserving of publicity, he becomes. Just the other day, the New York Times in its Sunday edition carried a story filled with thrilling details, which was enough, borrowing the Fat Boy's phraseology in "Pickwick," "to make your flesh creep." But these little fellows have some characteristics which really do place them in a class by themselves. They are so minute, for example, that the strongest microscope gives no indication of their presence. Then they have a formidable name—they are known as bacteriophages—a name that is considerably larger than they are reputed to be, for some investigator has figured out that each one of them has a diameter of only two one-hundred-thousandths of a millimeter. One still, however, has a dissatisfied feeling that these little fellows may get jealous unless some similar ones are discovered in like relation to them. Here's a job for someone else, with nothing better to do, to start out on.

While many people will recall M. Bourgeois in connection with his activities in relation to the League of Nations, relatively few probably will remember that he was Premier of France for six months in 1895. His life for many years was devoted to public service, though of late his interests were almost exclusively devoted to the League. As such it is but natural that he took an active part in the League sessions at Geneva, where his word carried great weight in the deliberations of the Council. He was especially interested in the efforts of the League to control the illicit traffic in habit-forming drugs, and was one of the signers of the international opium convention at Geneva in February of this year. M. Bourgeois has been one of those men of the past century whose influence for good has been quietly felt in many directions.

New Yorkers—A Miscellany of Men

He was walking with tremendous speed. He heaved his legs to and fro as though a turbine were within him. He swung his arms weightily as though they were paddles. His strides marked long gaps of sun-whitened gravel between heel and toe. You could hear him throbbing, coming. His chest rose forward like a bulkhead. He wore a hot white sweater, but no hat. His gray hair was like sharp gasps of wind. He pushed through the thick luminous afternoon air as a ship trundles back the sea. This was in Central Park.

It required courage to stop such a man and ask him merely the way. But there is this about New York: after a fortnight, and given a chance, one would join in the New Yorker's enormous daily sport, that of pulling down and putting up buildings. So I stopped him and he rolled, taken aback, like a steamer. We were 300 yards from the nearest wafer of shadow, an hour from the last breeze. Near us was the hot circle of the pond, flat and corrugated, a solid metal flashing blue. As the sun hammered the water, gold-white flashes appeared and tapered to length and watery extinction on the surface. A white water mist stepped down in curtains from a tenuous fountain column.

"Excuse me, sir," I began—with the sun blustering between us. After that it was easy. He gasped at me, what I wanted to know. He looked at bits of me and I at bits of him. He continued, between pumping for breath:

"Yes, came from Scotland, Edinburgh—here twelve years. Twelve. Yes, magnificent—place—this. I like it immensely. Wonderful country and—fine people. But they don't take—any—exercise. Ride about in—automobiles all day long—never move their legs. I could—run all day and—all night if I wanted—but—but, I don't want to. It isn't—right. They put all their—energies into their work and—not—enough—into their play. But splendid—fellows, splendid."

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He kicked the gravel from beneath him, shied out as a boat might from a wharf, turned and his piston legs and paddle arms were at it again. Off he went. His white sweater flashed, [illegible] glared, like the turn of a gull's wing or the [illegible] of a boat before merging into a haze. In a minute his form had throbbed, glittered, flashed, broken up and mingled with the silver heat. The sky line—luminous gray blocks with a white sky squarely spaced between them—bounded him. In New York white arms of sky reach down between the buildings and touch the heads of the people. Something of the sky enters into their energies.

New York, under its tent of sky, brings me these scenes and shadows with both hands. It finds the "fitness in events and places." It is rich, apposite. Opaque shadows drop before me like a kerchief. I turn—and behold a new adventure. Sometimes only a few words, but they are from the voice of the city itself, the twang of a violin. There is always a mystery to solve, a lyric to write.

On my window is scratched the name of the previous tenant. It reads Luisa Herrera. Underneath is scratched José Herrera. From Seville? Zamora? El Escorial, which their namesake built? Was this an idyll or a drama? There is satisfaction in not knowing. I can stuff the pockets of empty moments with the golden coinage of conjecture about Luisa and José, whose names are written on glass.

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There is another Spaniard and he lives in the Bowery. I had wandered for two hours under the elevated railway, that light arcade. The sun, strained and with the fulvous blur of horn, yet the sun ribs between the metal shadows on the cobbles beneath. You have the sensation of walking in a vineyard, under interlaced boughs, barred with light—but a chanting, raucous vineyard, where overhead roar the steel, poised bodies of trains in low flight.

Here, before finding my Spaniard, I discovered four men penciled with beard and shaded by coal dust. They were of some unguessable foreign race, for you find anything except an American here. The four men sold coal and second-hand books. You felt the air scratching your skin as you approached the trays. Eager boys were picking out grammars and classics, and as the sun awakened a flat yawn of light to their unaccustomed pages, the four dusty men made simultaneous gestures of [illegible].

When I asked if I could look at the shelves inside, the eyes of the four men slid away like mice to all corners, in consternation. They followed me like familiars from book to book, and I finally groped to a black corner in which a heap of books, four feet high, had been pitched, shut and open, pell mell, like coal.

"Shiko— Shiko—" began one of the men, pulling a book from the pile half hopefully, half [illegible], as though willing to sell the heap by [illegible]. He made a gesture at the pile and gave me the [illegible].

"Shiko—" he began again, and gave it up. The title was "Psychoanalysis."

I cannot catalogue the garish, metallic miscellany of the Bowery. It was like a continuous, melancholy auction. It is amazing what is sold in the world, and who sells it. Like old brooms or thin carpets thrown onto steps and corners, there were men asleep on the pavements and doorways. You wondered at the city that sheltered the Italian barber with his oily tendrils of hair climbing like black convolvulus from his pate as he sat beneath his pole, and the magnate swiveling soundlessly at an immense height above in the warm azure cylinders of the attendant skyscrapers.

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Then came my Spaniard in his Café Español. The name made me cross the street. Painted clumsily on the window in Spanish were the words: "Sailors & Stokers sign on here." Another Spanish notice announced a football match, and as I stood reading the notice a dark discreet man came to the door and asked in Spanish, "Did you see that match? It was wonderful. It was magnificent. I was the presidente of our team. Never did we win a match so well. I felt within me—all my forces. Si, Señor."

I went into the café. It was a low ceilinged place, a cavern, a cellar, with piano, tables, chairs and a billiard table in it. Three Spanish sailors were playing billiards; one heard only the intermittent knocking of balls. The man drew himself up and commenced his history indifferently, with a proud weariness. The billiards stopped politely, respecting the speech.

"I am a Gallego. I was born in Vigo. I came here as a sailor and I have lived here twelve years. You know Vigo? What a bay it has! In Spain, plenty of song, plenty of life, and [illegible] for little money, but here pleasure costs a lot. But one makes lots, too. I am very happy here. I am happy anywhere, and this is a rich country. I have now become an American, for it is very advantageous."

We argued about the distance between Madrid and Vigo, and the sailors nodded asides of information between their shots.

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I found my way out by the streets of the leather merchants and dressers, and caught by the speedy exhilaration of the city I glided and was thrust, after hammering metallic minutes, onto the light stream of Fifth Avenue. The versatile city had not finished with me yet. This time it was in the jacketed coolness of a bookshop, with the light packed volumes waiting as in the silence of a temple, lively, soundless volumes compressing the beats of life within them with no apparent effort.

Then a short-haired assistant came up and buzzed me like a large fly and followed me round and suggested and questioned. It was as though a gargoyle had laughed. The dream of solemnity cracked, and the bustle of the buying and selling world flashed invisibly about. The books faced sedate now [illegible] controversially. This bustling salesman fellow was responsible. One of those utterly conscienceless American salesmen you read about, I supposed. I thought that I would purchase my book, be done with it and never, as long as I lived, go near the shop again.

I asked for the book, and the man took me to a corner and sat me on the banisters and lectured me on books, and authors, and America. He was of Harvard, Oxford and Heidelberg. He [illegible]: "I refuse to sell you that book. It is stupid, boisterous, unfair, and it would prejudice you against America. The man is not clever enough to use a rapier, so he wields a bludgeon. I could not, on my conscience, allow any foreigner to buy that book." V. S. P.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

Berlin, Sept. 20

The Prussian Government has just announced its intention to end the dismissal of state employees. This report undoubtedly will be received with a feeling of relief by Prussian Government officials, who have been greatly suffering under the rigorous reduction of staff government offices necessitated by the stabilization of the mark.

The struggle which the ex-Kaiser has made during the past seven years to regain for himself and his family the many palaces, and other buildings, as well as the large farms, which he owned in Prussia before the revolution has come to a temporary end, and the Prussian Diet will be called to discuss this question in its next session. The Kaiser owned before the revolution not less than seventy such palaces, which had a value of altogether 796,000,000 marks. The palace in Berlin, generally known as the Schloss, is the most valuable, being estimated at 104,760,000 marks. The Park of Sanssouci in Potsdam, together with Frederick the Great's little château and the Kaiser's palace, known as the New Palace, are valued at 123,593,000 marks.

Apart from these seventy palaces, the royal family owned twenty-four private houses in Berlin and fifty-three private houses in Potsdam, as well as the sites on which the royal theaters in Berlin and in other cities are erected. The Kaiser also owned a château on the island of Corfu, the value of which was estimated at 8,000,000 marks; a château in Urville, near Metz in Alsace-Lorraine; a castle near Schlettstadt, and a villa in Frascati, on the outskirts of Rome. All these buildings, however, have been confiscated by the Allies. Had the Kaiser been a simple citizen, the state would have been compelled to compensate him for these confiscations.

The question which must be solved with regard to the royal palaces and buildings in Prussia is whether they were the private property of the Kaiser or whether they belonged to the state. In the latter case the Republican Government which replaced the monarchy need not pay any compensation to the Kaiser. Until 1920 no distinction was made between the property of the Crown and the state. The Kaiser is now endeavoring to point out that even if in a number of cases it cannot be proved that he is the owner of a palace, yet, owing to the fact that he had it renovated or rebuilt, it has become partly his property. This pertains especially to the Schloss in Berlin. In most instances, of course, the very valuable furniture and the art treasures in the palaces belong to the royal family.

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Very gradually the authorities of Berlin are awakening to the necessity of doing something to attract visitors to their city. The first step in this direction will be the shifting of the Municipal Traffic Bureau of Berlin from a small, obscure street to the new Friedrich Ebert Strasse, formerly the Budapester Strasse, which is one of the finest thoroughfares in the west center of the city. Here the bureau will occupy two rooms on the ground floor, with large windows to the street and several office rooms on the first floor. A novel way of allowing the visitors the principal parts of Berlin, which has the great advantage of being extremely cheap, was introduced by this bureau some time ago with much success. Every Sunday morning a number of trams leave Potsdamer Platz and take their passengers to all the parts of Berlin which are worth while seeing, including the labor districts.

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The population of Berlin will soon be able to study the movements of the stars according to the Ptolemaic system with the help of a planetarium, which will be erected by the Zeiss Company in this city, probably on Luetzow Platz, one of the largest and most handsome squares in the west. The planetarium is a darkened room which has an apparatus in its center bearing countless little projectors which throw tiny specks of light onto the cupola ceiling of the room, each representing a star. Owing to the movement of the apparatus, which is regulated by a most complicated mechanism, the sun, moon and stars glide across the "artificial sky," and it is most fascinating to watch the planets change their position and the moon its shape. Hitherto the magnificent German Museum in Munich was the only possessor of a planetarium in Germany.

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The report that the municipal authorities of this city intend to spend almost half a million marks for the purchase of an antique statue has aroused much opposition in artistic circles here, where it is said that they should first of all support the living artists, many of whom are suffering great hardships owing to lack of commissions, before spending so large a sum of money on a single work of art. The price demanded for the statue in question, which was discovered by the director of the Altes Museum here, amounts to not less than 1,000,000 marks, a sum which the Museum was not able to pay. An appeal to private collectors brought in 550,000 marks, a very respectable sum in view of the present unfavorable business situation in this country. Now that objections have been raised in artists' circles, it is doubtful, however, whether the city will actually contribute the missing 450,000 marks.

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The German Post Office has just issued a new five-mark stamp, which, so far, is the highest denomination printed here. This stamp bears the picture of the cathedral of Speyer against a radiating background. Not long ago the German Post Office issued stamps in celebration of the Rhineland millenary and another series of stamps in honor of Herr Stephan, who greatly helped in making the post an international institution.

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The traffic officials of this city are constantly on the lookout for new devices by which they can direct the flow of vehicles in the streets and protect the pedestrians. The very latest innovation is a row of little [illegible] placed on the road next to the tramlines at the stopping places of the streetcars in such a manner that they [illegible] off a strip of ground from the rest of the road. Here [illegible] who wish to take a tram can wait and the passengers [illegible] the trams can alight unmolested by the traffic, which is forced to drive round the posts.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Federal Board to Make Money Better"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Referring to a recent article in the Monitor entitled: "Federal Board to Make Money Better," may I write a few words of comment and amplification?

I would say at the outset that I am a steel-plate engraver and designer, educated after the English system of lithography, which engraves all originals on copper and steel, as opposed to the German system, which engraves the originals on stone.

First, I wish to say that, as an institution of [illegible], the Bureau of Printing and Engraving at Washington is without doubt the highest of its kind that the world has ever produced; also its product has never been equaled by any nation on earth. But when it comes to speed in production it is no wonder that the bureau is in trouble, for the growth of the United States demands faster operation—and the system of steel-plate printing is the slowest of all the printing arts.

If the original designs are engraved on steel, as per the present system, transferred to the lithographic press, per the old English system, and handled by craftsmen, the results would be surprising in quality, while sheets would carry twenty-four or even forty-eight, instead of six as at present, and the automatic press would print twenty-five sheets to the one now printed from the plate printer's press.

Thus the output would be increased and the cost reduced, and it would take an expert to tell the difference in quality, if the work was done by the same grade of craftsmen as are now employed at the bureau.

Buffalo, N. Y. [illegible]